Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN SC.

CONTENTS.—MARCH 5.

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Articles and News.—Queen Street, Wolverhampton; The Personal in Literature and Politics; the Political Economy of Emigration; Famine in the East; Filey; Hadleigh Castle; By the Thames; Died of a Broken Heart; The Roman Carnival; The Circulation in Plants; St. Columb; Parliamentary News; Derby Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition; "Bubbles;" News of the Midlands; Gossip; At Home and Abroad; The Household; Sports and Pastimes; Science and Industry; The Mordaunt Case; Notes on the Journals; Law and Police; Hunting Appointments; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; &c., &c.

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Articles and News.—Worcester Cathedral; The Electric Post; the Mordaunt Divorce Case; Specimen of Birmingham Metal Work; The Porters' Dog; Railway Freight; The Church Dispute at Wolverhampton; The Inspection and Regulation of Mines; News of the Midlands; Wood Engraving in the Provinces; Literature; Mr. Harrison's Concert; The Household; Fine Arts; The Paris Riots; Strike in the Horse-nail Trade; At Home and Abroad; Mr. Morley, M.P.; Fashions; Law and Police; Notes on the Journals; Science and Industry; Sports and Pastimes; Parliamentary News; Mrs. Gladstone; Granite; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; &c., &c.

Notice to the Binder.—This outer sheet may be bound, according to date, at the end of each Volume, forming weekly Supplemental pages.

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The choice cellar of Wines of the late David Hart, Esq., of Leytonstone.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on TUESDAY, March 8, and two following days, at one o'clock precisely (by order of the trustees), the very extensive and valuable CELLAR of OLD WINES of David Hart, Esq., deceased, of the Park, Leytonstone, comprising about 3,000 dozen of fine old wines, including a large quantity of old vintage Port, many years in bottle, shipped by Messrs. Taylor, Sanderman, Dow, Gould, Campbell, Martinez, Cockburn, Smith, Woodhouse, Garrards, and Morgan; fine old pale, gold, also Amontillado and Solera Sherry, chiefly Martinez, Misa, Rutherford, and Garvez's shippings; Chablis of the vintage of 1865; Sauterne of 1858 and 1850, Barsac, Chambertin of 1858, Château Margaux of 1858, Château Lagrange, Château la Therme, Château d'Issau, Chateau Beaumont, Volney, Chambertin, Maçon, Beaune, and Nuits, in quart and pint bottles; Champagne, Veuve Cliquot, Roederer, Moet, and Chandon's, and some pale Brandy of Hennessey's of 1858.

The Collection of Ancient and Modern Pictures of the late David Hart, Esq., of Leytonstone.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's square, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the trustees), the valuable collection of PICTURES formed by David Hart, Esq., deceased, removed from his late residence, The Park, Leytonstone, comprising about 120 works of the ancient and modern schools, including a Head of Flora, a very fine work of W. Etty, R.A.; several admirable works of Madame Soyer; a very fine work of Solomon Ruysdael; several decorative pictures by H. Andrews; also specimens of

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Claude
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Lancret
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Teniers
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Also a large carved armoire, a buhl cabinet table and clock, and a pair of very large Italian alabaster vases. May be viewed two days preceding and catalogues had.

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MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, March 12, by order of the Executors, the valuable collection of PICTURES formed by John Scott, Esq., deceased, comprising nearly 200 works, chiefly by modern artists of the English and Belgian Schools, and a few by old masters.

The Library of the late Rev. W. Harness.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at One o'clock precisely, the Theological, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous LIBRARY of the Rev. William Harness, deceased, comprising Camden Society's publications, a complete set, 103 vols.; Library of the Fathers, 40 vols.; a complete set of Valpy's Delphin and Variorum Classics, 180 vols.; Percy Society's publications, 30 vols.; Shakespeare Society's publications, 18 vols.; the Dramatic Works of Ben Jonson, Massinger, Ford, Beaumont and Fletcher, Peele, Marlowe, Greene and Webster, Shakspeariana, and editions of the works of Shakspeare, &c. May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had.

Extensive Collection of Pictures by the Old Masters.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, March 18, and following day, a very extensive and valuable collection of PICTURES by old masters, of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English schools, formed by a well-known collector. Further notice will be given.

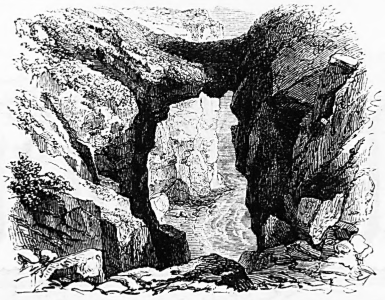
Astronomical Instruments, from the Hartwell-house Observatory.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable collection of ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS, used by the late Dr. Lee at the Hartwell-house Observatory; comprising a costly transit instrument by T. Jones, 5ft. focus, with all the necessary apparatus; a sidereal clock by Vullamy, specially made for Dr. Lee; two Gregorian telescopes, one by Cooke: an equatorial stand by Cooke, an object glass, Dawe's solar eyepiece clock with sidereal face by Borton, Journeymans clock, hand telescopes, ancient Italian telescope, theodolite, three quadrants, a planetarium, a circumferentor, a reflecting circle, compass, &c. 598

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES of the CHEST, Victoria Park.
SPECIAL APPEAL.—NEW WING.

The Committee, deeply impressed with the great amount of destitution and sickness which exists in the district in which the hospital is situate, and encouraged by the great good already accomplished, have decided to proceed, as early as possible, with the erection of a new wing, so as to complete the original plan of the building, and enable them to administer more extended relief. They, therefore, earnestly APPEAL for CONTRIBUTIONS towards this desirable object and for the current expenses of the Charity. The sum required is £7,000. Donations or subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Henry Tucker, Esq., 30, Gresham-street; the bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co., 54, Lombard-street; and at the office, 24, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

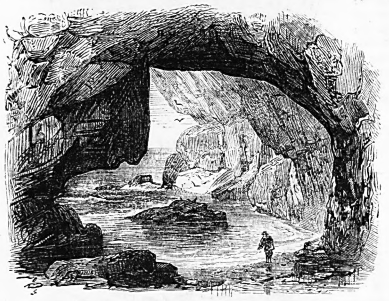
HENRY SEWELL. *Hon Sec.*
616] RICHARD P. SLATER, *Sec.*



NATURAL BRIDGE NEAR ST. COLUMB, CORNWALL.

ST. COLUMB.

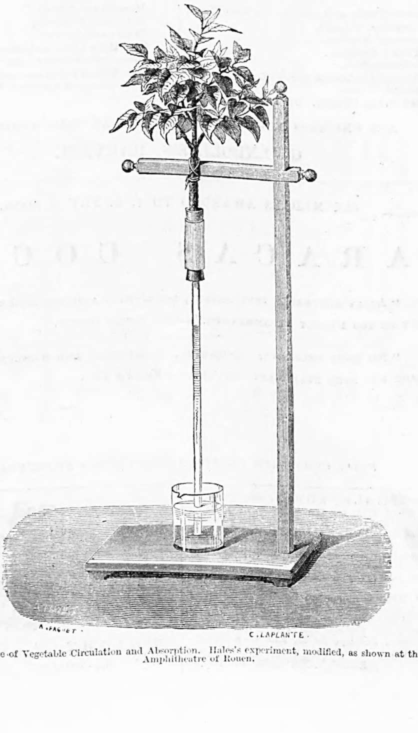
St. Columb, a market-town in the north-western district of Cornwall, is in the midst of some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery on the north-west coast of Cornwall. It takes its name from that Virgin of Sennes in Galla whose story may be found enshrined in any of the old French books of the Saints. It is probably out of respect for this legend, in commemoration of "the sacred bird" itself—the celestial carrier pigeon, not to speak profanely, who "comforted the maiden as she lay a-dying from hunger and thirst,"—bringing her messages, so it is said, from heaven, and beating "both at morn and eventide," with pure white wings against her prison bars,—that the inhabitants of this little town cherish so many of the ornithological family of the *Columbidæ* among their household pets. In the neighbourhood of St. Columb is an old entrenched camp called Castle-an-Dinas, with the ruins of a fortress or keep, which is well worth a visit. But intending tourists through Devon and Cornwall will find themselves embarrassed by scenic riches, in the enjoyment of which they should not omit seeing the singular entrance to a cavern and the famous natural bridge (both near St. Columb) which we engrave on this page. The rocks are worn into honeycombs. There are caverns, dark clefts, and curious "blow-holes" undermining them; passages penetrating hither and thither amidst their most seeming fastnesses, interlacing in tortuous bends and courses, and running in every direction. Here and there, moreover, are lofty natural arches, Nature's own glorious gothic, where the promontory has been worn quite through: and looking through and beyond these are seen beautiful vistas of heaving water and quiet sky. Here and there, too, tourists, stooping their heads beneath some grey rock portal, or creeping on all fours through a rift, find themselves in lofty halls lit by a pale green reflected light from the entrance, or from crevices in the sides; halls so dim, so cool, so quiet, out of the glare and heat of the garish sun. The scenery in Devon and Cornwall, indeed, is unequalled for beauty and grandeur in England; it has furnished endless themes for poets—Tennyson has sung of the picturesque Cornish coast, while Devon has its representative poet in Edward Capern.



ENTRANCE TO CAVERN NEAR ST. COLUMB, CORNWALL.

THE CIRCULATION IN PLANTS.

In a previous number we gave some examples of illustrations from what has become already a popular work, "The Universe." We now reproduce an illustration of Hales's famous experiment connected with the circulation in plants. Plants, like animals, have a circulation; the sap, which is the blood of the plant, circulates through its vessels with a power that perhaps exceeds that which drives the blood through an elephant's arteries. The celebrated Hales once fitted a long tube to the stem of a young vine which he had severed, and saw this fluid rise forty-four feet high; and the French physiologist De Candelle noticed that the force with which the sap rises in the vessels of the plant is equal to the pressure of two atmospheres and a half—equal to the weight of a column of water eighty feet high; and it has been proved that there are vessels of plants, which, though not so thick as a hair, are more powerful than those of animals which are thicker than the finger!



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Force of Vegetable Circulation and Absorption. Hales's experiment, modified, as shown at the Amphitheatre of Rouen.

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JEWELLERY, PLATED ARTICLES, &c.

Being the Genuine Property of a highly respectable Tradesman, who is relinquishing this part of his business.

Further particulars in future announcements. [613

VALUABLE FREEHOLD HOTEL AND POSTING-HOUSE, KNOWN AS THE "ANTELOPE,' AT POOLE, DORSETSHIRE.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER and DANIEL will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises (by order of the Trustees and Executors), on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1870, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon,

All those spacious and convenient FREEHOLD PREMISES, known as the "Antelope Hotel and Posting House," situate in the HIGH-STREET of the town of POOLE, Dorsetshire, in which for ten years the late proprietor, Mr. John Shepherd, conducted a highly respectable and profitable business, which was subsequently continued for two years by his widow, whose recent decease renders it imperatively necessary that the Property be sold and the Estate closed.

The Premises comprise coffee and commercial-rooms, bar, with two entrances, smoking-room, private sitting-room, kitchens, cellar, and convenient offices, spacious ball or assembly-room, with ante-room, private sitting-room and bed-room attached, with thirteen other bed-chambers, water closets, &c.

The spacious Yard adjoining has good driving way from the High-street, and a right of way leading to Church-street; and the Premises surrounding it comprise Wine and Spirit Vaults, Billiard and Bagatelle-rooms, Bowling Saloon, Stabling for about twenty horses, with lock-up Coach-houses; also a Receiving-office in front, with beer cellar, tap-room, and servants' bed-room, and an abundant supply of water. At the rear there are also spacious Premises, formerly used as a Brewhouse, and which, at comparatively little outlay, may be easily converted to Cottage Residences for the men engaged in the yard.

In addition to the lucrative Family, Commercial, Tourist, and general Posting Trade attached to the House, there is a valuable Hearse and Mourning Carriage connection, both at Poole and the rapidly increasing watering place of Bournemouth.

The Antelope is in every sense a Free House, is the nearest Hotel to the Shipping, Custom-house, and Railway-station; and as the purpose of the Executors is to wind up the Estate as soon as possible, the Purchaser will have the option of taking the Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and Effects at a valuation.

The Premises may be viewed any day previous to the Sale, upon application at the Bar; and further particulars may be had of the Auctioneers, 49, Broad street, Bristol; or of Mr. W. H, Dickinson, Solicitor, Poole. [612

SALE OF TWO SMALL CELLARS OF WINE,

The Property of a Gentleman deceased at Clifton, and of a Gentleman leaving the neighbourhood.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND DANIEL will SELL by AUCTION, at their spacious rooms, 49, Broad-street, Bristol, on Thursday, 10th March, 1870,

The following WINES of a Gentleman deceased, viz.:—
The contents of Nine Bins, containing
33 Dozen of PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, and other WINES.
Of a Gentleman leaving the neighbourhood:—
20 Dozen of very Fine Brown SHERRY,
18 ,, ,, Pale SHERRY.
12 ,, Max Gregor's HUNGARIAN WINES,
26 ,, CLARET.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman who has retired from the Trade:—
1 Pipe, 3 Hogsheads, 2 Quarter-Casks PORT. These Wines have been a great many years in wood, and are in fine condition to be drawn from the cask
3 Quarter Casks Old Pale very dry SHERRY
1 Quarter-Cask of Brown BRANDY, 10 years old
1 Quarter-Cask of Old Brown SHERRY
10 Hogsheads, 10 Quarter Casks, 12 Cases of Champagne Vineyards Proprietors Company's very fine Old Landed Pale BRANDIES
About 50 Dozen various PORT WINE
4 Octaves SHERRY, and various other STOCK.
Full particulars and Catalogues in due course.
The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock. [614.

WELL-ARRANGED HOTEL,
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, COMMANDING A FINE VIEW OF THE CHANNEL,
FACING A PIER, AND ADJOINING A RAILWAY STATION.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER and DANIEL are instructed to LET, with possession on the 25th March next, a most desirably-situated HOTEL, standing in its own grounds, and combining many advantages, and to which are attached the refreshment rooms adjoining the station.

The House is furnished with modern furniture, which can be taken or not, at the option of the in-coming tenant.

The capital required to work the concern would be about £800.

For all particulars apply to Messrs. Alexander and Daniel, 49, Broad Street, Bristol. [588

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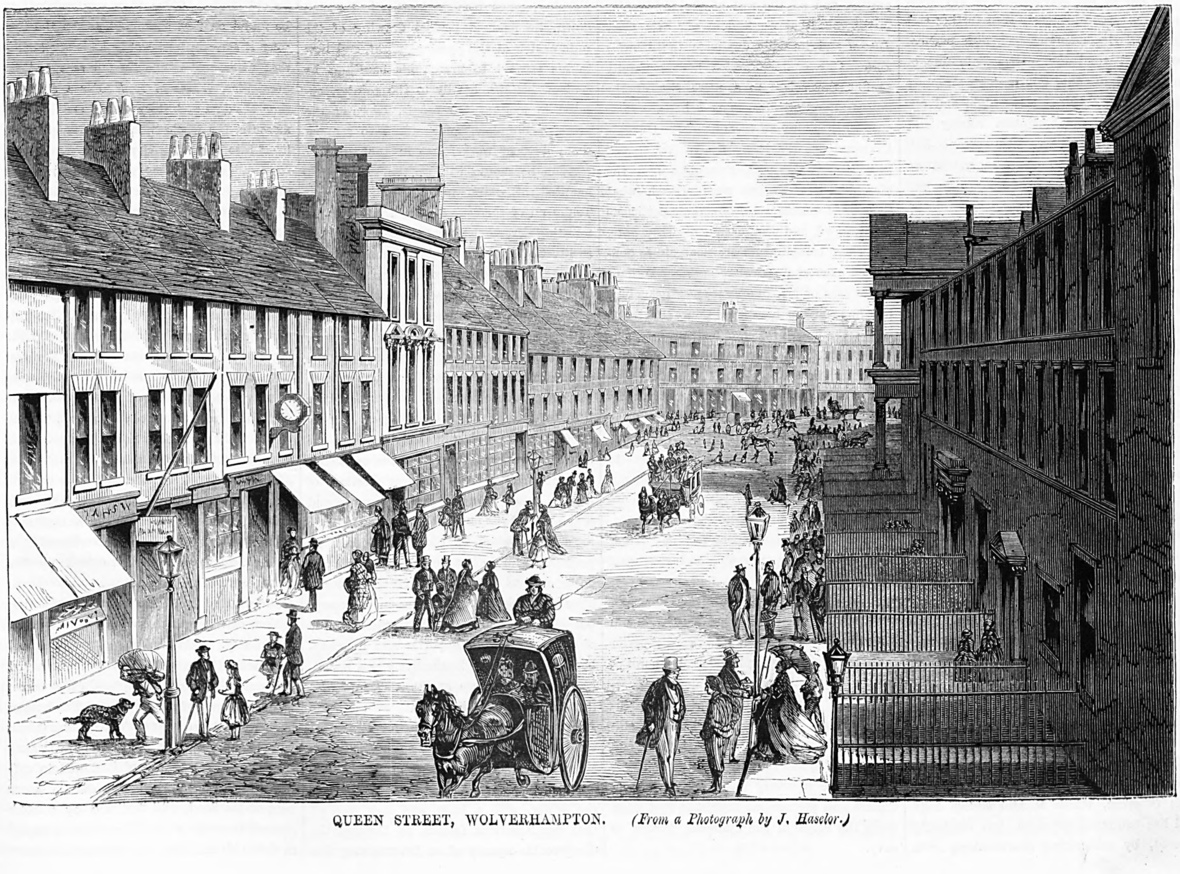
QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.

The local objects of interest from time to time selected for portrayal in the *Illustrated Midland News* have hitherto included none of the many existing in the important town and neighbourhood of Wolverhampton which are worthy of notice. We trust, however, that the engraving to which our present notice refers, together with several others which will appear during the next succeeding weeks, will satisfy our Wolverhampton friends that we are not unmindful of their claims; and that it and its companions will be welcomed as a first instalment, duly and ere long to be followed by others. We had projected prefacing this commencement of a series of occasional Wolverhampton illustrations with a succinct glance at the early history of the town, and a more detailed account of its subsequent and latterly rapid progress; but this is at present precluded by other demands on our space, and may more opportunely accompany, perhaps, an intended view of the new Town Hall, now in course of erection, or some other illustration of municipal progress.

The handsome and busy thoroughfare represented in our engraving, though now, and for some years past, one of the most central and important streets of the town, is a comparatively modern one; and is more especially so in the portion shown, which comprises about two-thirds of the entire length; the remaining third being in the rear of the point of view. Aged inhabitants of the town recollect the time when no building stood on the south side (seen on the right of our view) of the street; and less aged ones remember when the opposite side was shopless, and a row of elms occupied the line now marked by the footway-curbing. At the present date there are only one or two of the houses on the north side, the ground-floors of which are not converted into more or less handsome shops; whilst the opposite side has gradually become almost exclusively devoted to public and professional offices. Before these changes, Queen-street was the outermost street of the side of the town on which it stood. The several causes of its subsequent centrality and importance are readily traced. At the period referred to, the extensive ironworks, now and many years in operation at the outlet of the town, to which Queen-street leads, did not exist; nor was Horsleyfields (a long and spacious intervening street, so named, now teeming with busy shops and important mercantile and manufacturing establishments, and intersected by minor streets crowded with dwellings and workshops) else than the pasture land from which it derives its name. At that period, too, and for some time afterwards, there were no railways; whereas, now, the handsome approach to the London and North-Western Railway Station is situated immediately at the end of the street; and the adjacent Great Western Railway Station is best approached, from the centre and west quarters of the town, by the same



QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON. *(From a Photograph by J. Haselor.)*

broad thoroughfare. The lofty building, of which a narrow portion borders the extreme right of our view, is a remarkably handsome stone-built chapel, erected within the last few years, and surmounted by a lofty spire. A smaller, though spacious, brick edifice, belonging to the same Non-conformist body, the Independents, was pulled down to make way for it. Where the one stands, and the other lately stood, was formerly the west terminus of a rope-walk, which traversed a site immediately at the back of that of the buildings in line with the chapel, and was bounded, on either side, by fields and gardens. An old and curious engraved map or plan of Wolverhampton, prepared from a survey made by one Isaac Taylor, in the year 1750, shows that these fields (therein severally represented as "Piper's Croft," and "Piper's Meadow"), together with the gardens intersecting them, at that date covered an area extending from the buildings then lining the north side of Bilston-street, to a fence bounding the south side of Lower Berry-street, and from the buildings then lining the east side of Dudley-street, to a fence bounding the west side of the thoroughfare since named Piper's-row. This area had become entirely filled with streets and buildings before the expiration of the first half of the present century. Queen-street and the neighbouring King-street, together with Market-street, Castle-street, and Tower-street, had no existence at the date of this survey; nor were the three last-named streets formed before the expiration of the first quarter of the present century. The site of King-street is indicated on the plan, in dotted lines, as a projected "new street;" and a narrow winding thoroughfare, leading from Dudley-street to the junction of the two Berry-streets, and inscribed "Clarke's-lane," marks, at one end, the point of Dudley-street whence the west end of Queen-street starts, and, at the other end, the continuation of Berry-street, since termed Princess-street, which enters Queen-street on its north side, at a point immediately to the left of the fore-ground of our view. The building conspicuously seen further east than the Independent Chapel, with portico, projected beyond the intermediate line of houses, is the County Court. This structure was originally only one story high, and appropriated to a subscription library and newsroom, separated by a wide entrance-hall and librarian's office. The superstructure was added after the lapse of some years, and formed a spacious and handsome suite of public assembly rooms, comprising ball-room, card-room, withdrawing-room, cloak-room, &c. The entire premises were purchased for Government, on the establishment of County Courts, when the ball-room became the trial-chamber, the card-room a public ante-room, and the withdrawing-room the judge's retiring-room; the ground-floor being appropriated to the several departmental offices of the court. Beyond this, on the south side, though not visible from the artist's point of view, is the general post-office, a building erected and originally occupied as a public dispensary, supported by voluntary contributions, and afterwards, on the supersedure of that institution by the erection of the South Staffordshire Hospital, converted into an asylum for a limited number of cholera orphans; which it continued to be until the benevolent founder, the late John Lees, Esq., had erected, with the hearty aid of numerous co-subscribers, the noble orphanage, on the Penn-road, of which his fellow-townsmen are justly proud, and with which his name will ever remain associated. Beyond the post-office, and still on the same side of the street, is the free library and reading-room, recently established under the Free Libraries Act. This building, which is two stories high and has two front entrances, was originally erected, by subscribing shareholders, as a mechanics' institute, on failure of which the ground-floor became the public savings bank, and the spacious first-floor was occasionally let as a lecture-room and dancing-room. On the removal of the savings bank (since absorbed in the post-office savings bank) to other premises, the building became a mechanics' library and athenæum, the books of which are transferred to the Free Library, which is already highly appreciated and largely frequented.

THE PERSONAL IN LITERATURE AND POLITICS.

A note in the current number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* calls attention to the rapid growth in America of that curiosity about individuals of note which is so prominent a feature in the "Pencillings by the Way" of the genial poet and essayist whom Thackeray or Douglas Jerrold—we forget which—rather maliciously nicknamed Namby-Pamby Willis. "The American newspapers," the writer of this note says, "teem with notices of the private habits and sayings of public men and women. It is more particularly the dailies which go in for this probing of private live: they tell you what the heroes of the hour eat, drink, and avoid. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, for instance, collects week by week a curious collection of scraps narrating how Father Hyacinthe ate a beefsteak on a fast-day; how Mr. Beecher mismanages his farm; how Spurgeon endures small-pox; and a variety of still more personal incidents." The love of associating writers with their works, too, (the *Gentleman's* adds) pervades the general criticism of America. There is perhaps just a touch of the ludicrous, to say nothing more, about this taste as it is carried out in America. In a New York paper now lying on our table, for instance, we have all the tittle-tattle of the tea-tables and drawing-rooms of the Empire City reproduced under their proper headings—weddings, engagements, movements in society, evening parties, and all the rest of the fashionable intelligence that we find in our own *Court Journal* and its daily duplicate the *Morning Post*. Our contemporaries here generally confine themselves to a mere list of the names attending dinners and balls. It is only when giving an account of the Queen's Drawingroom that they condescend to tell how the Duchess of Fitzfulke and the Marchioness of Blank were attired, what their head-dresses were, how their petticoats were looped, and what ornaments they wore. And these compliments are not paid to gentlemen even at a Royal reception. Perhaps in the case of Mr. Bright we may get a hint how he looked in his special Court suit. But unless the Earl Marshal happened to signalize himself, as Sydney Smith once did, by appearing in shoe-strings, the Court newsman would not think for a moment of noticing the costume of the highest Peer of the realm. Our New York contemporary is not so squeamish. He puts all our Jeameses to the blush by his enterprise. He gives us not only the names of every visitor at the house of a man of *ton*, but the dresses of the ladies, and of the gentlemen to boot, tells us whether they wore morning or evening costumes, what these were, and how they looked in them; how they conducted themselves, now and then; in special cases, what they said and how they said it, for a New York reporter hesitates at nothing and makes it a point of honour apparently never to miss an opportunity to "interview" a man of note, whenever he finds one. Even the houses themselves, their pictures, their furniture, and knick-knacks, and the personal traits of their owners, are in many cases described with critical and picturesque flourishes that must move the shade of the immortal Robins to envy.

"Flunkeyism," says the ordinary Englishman, with ineffable contempt. "The struggles of Republican vulgarity," suggests the cynic, "to ape the manners of an aristocratic Court." Perhaps it is. We at least shall not attempt to defend it. Our New York contemporaries are well able to do that for themselves. There is, however, a touch of exaggeration about the "Society News" of New York even looking at it from Jeames's point of view, especially when it talks about a distinguished American General "sauntering around the halls and corridors of the hotel, dressed in a neat-fitting business suit." But with the *Court Journal* at our elbow we shall not sneer at the tastes of our Transatlantic friends for the gossip of the tea-tables and the drawing-room of the dry-goods warehousemen of the Paris of America.

> "That in the Captain's but a choleric word
> Which in the soldier is rank blasphemy,"

May be a very good rule in the army; but we have yet to learn that that which is the correct thing in the great Aristocratic Republic of Europe is the mark of inexpressible vulgarity in the Democratic Republic of the West. This taste, in our opinion, has a smack of vulgarity about it in both cases, exercised, as it is, upon the petty details of private life, upon balls, matinees, sociables, hops, private theatricals, and fashionable weddings. Applied, however, to literature and politics we can see nothing either petty or vulgar or censurable in it. And if it be either, what are we to say of half our historical and biographical literature? What are we to say of Carlyle's "French Revolution?" of Macaulay's "History?" of Froude's or of Kinglake's "Crimean War?" Here, for example, is Rossetti's "Life of Shelley." What can be more interesting than to know how the poet wrote the "Cenci?" how he meditated his poems, and how when his brain got heated with thought it soon boiled and threw off images and words faster than he could skim them off; how in the morning, when his imagination had cooled down, he made a perfect drawing of the rude sketch of the previous night, and how in his anxiety to breech his bantlings he sent off his MS. hastily to the printer, refused to look at the proofs, swore at the printer's blunders, and refused to retouch the published works, lest in the work of revision he should call up the spirits that haunted his mind in composition afresh. Trifles all of them—we know that—but interesting nevertheless, not in themselves, but as illustrations of the habits of a man whose thoughts and whose works form no small part of our intellectual heritage.

We do not, we confess, admire the system of interviewing politicians, men of letters, and theologians, as it is practised by the American press. It must be a nuisance to the men themselves; and to our thinking it is not particularly interesting or instructive to read a rough and ready sketch of the off-hand conversation even of the most eminent of men upon the greatest questions of the day, when it is palpable in every second sentence that the man is talking in deference to a vile custom of the country, that is, permitting himself to be cornered by a reporter and put through a set of interrogatories after the fashion of a Master in Chancery, but who shuts up his mind at the first glimpse of the Interviewing Reporter with his note-book and pencil as instinctively as a hedge-hog coils himself up at the first sight of a Scotch terrier. At present we know no English statesman who would for a moment think of submitting to this species of inquisition; nor in our case is it necessary, for, as Frere said, every Englishman opens, like the oyster, with a knife and fork, and all that our American friends do through the disagreeable agency of an Interviewing Reporter we accomplish much more easily and pleasantly over a glass of wine at a dinner or a luncheon, and contrive to draw out under all the forms of courtesy that the laws of hospitality require, everything in the way of political information that a Cabinet Minister thinks it his duty to divulge. More than that of course we have no right to insist on; and we hope the time is

> "Far on in summers that we shall not see"

when the English press will think of pandering to the vicious tastes which have been developed by our American contemporaries by retailing the petty gossip of valets about our chief public men, as to what they eat, drink, and avoid, how many cigars they smoke a day, what they do with their old hats, and how long they wear an old coat.

Illusions form part of the charms of life. Perhaps Petrarch was not acting altogether without reason when for years he declined to see those whom he professed to love most lest personal intercourse should prove fatal to the spells of friendship and affection; and while we wish to cultivate a healthy spirit of criticism upon the personal as well as the public characters of our statesmen, our great divines and men of genius, and therefore a spirit of rational curiosity about their daily lives, we have no wish to see every hero of our imagination brought down, as we fear they are too frequently brought down in America, to the level of their valets; for gossip and criticism of this kind tend in the end to vulgarise, and perhaps to vulgarise hopelessly, not only the men themselves but the nation whom they ought to ennoble by the high example of their public spirit and their public virtue.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF EMIGRATION.

Poets of different countries and ages have set to the music of their thoughts the everlasting song of the sea, and of the shell it flings upon the shore, murmuring for ever of its old abode. Older than any sea-shell to be found on that shore, older than the first song it sang in its winding halls of pearl, is that utterance of the human race and its necessities, *Westward Ho!* For a space of time the data of history do not enable us to measure, the whole human family gathered itself into one small city of habitation, and fancied, perhaps, they were to abide in it together for ever. This has been the first thought and purpose of a hundred larger and later communities. But, as at Babel, the cross-purposes and cross-interests of increasing population have stirred up these nests, and colonies of their young, taught to fly in them, have taken wing, and, like migrating birds, have trained the beat of their flight to the song of *Westward Ho!* For over four thousand years this has been the song or march-word of the human race. The grand movement has been by stages, at each of which the germ of a nation planted itself and put forth the buds and branches of its life and being. The plain of Shinar was the first stage in this migration from the east. This first and last home of the human race as a compact family soon overflowed. A young and eager generation took up the march-word of their ancestors, and travelled, *Westward Ho!* by successive stages, planting nations of different character and occupation on the way. This everlasting march did not cease when the vanguards of the race reached the western shores of Europe. On they came, wave after wave, from the east. The human flood pressed up against the Northern Ocean and ebbed back from Scandinavia upon sunny France. Cross-currents of it flowed in different directions. Still the eastern wave kept at its flood, and was met by counter streams from the west. The waters mingled in their ebb and flow, and permanent nations grew up out of them, each bearing the distinctive marks of a combination of qualities as traceable as the various strata of a geological formation.

No country in the world shows so clearly the richness and value of this alluvial life as England. No nation has drawn such elements of political vitality from emigration, civil and military. None is so composite in its structure and constitution, with parts blended in such happy and useful proportions. No political philosopher, knowing the specific qualities of each, could have combined the Celt, Teutonic, and Latin on the island of Great Britain in more felicitous proportions or junctures for combination. The English nation owes its political stature and moral power to this "fortuitous concurrence" of elements forced together by necessities and impulses as varied as human wants and passions. The streams of armed or pastoral emigration that converged upon Britain and formed the English nation, had their head-springs and took their western propulsion on the other side of Babel. As no country in the old world has been so enriched as England by emigration from the east, so none has such a duty and such a motive upon it to send out streams of the same wealth of life to fertilise the western hemisphere. For a hundred years and more she has been acting under this duty and motive. What were the forces that propelled communities in the early or Middle Ages westward from their anchorage? What were the results of their migrations compared with those she can show? She has planted a people on the North American continent and its adjacent islands that will number Fifty Millions in the next decade. She has planted other continents and islands with populations that begin to count themselves by millions. And still America and Australia, India and Africa, call to her from different directions—*Give! give!*

What has England to give? In the mere census or arithmetic of emigration, three hundred thousand a year for all the centuries to come. Giving at that rate, she will have plenty left to people to the most healthy capacity of comfort these home islands. She will give enough men and women to add two States to the American Union every year, if they should be allotted to special territories. The great Republic will keep the tally of England's gifts of population to it in stars mounted in the constellation of its national flag. Two stars, meaning two new States a year, will be emblazoned on that banner to the credit account of her gifts to the Union. Other children nations she has planted on other continents will grow up to their majority, and their mother will perhaps celebrate it in the good old English fashion given in pictures. There is the new Dominion in North America numbering already more than the American Union did when it came of age. England will give it her tens of thousands yearly, and as many more to Australia and other minor nations approaching their majority under the effluence of her home population.

But there is a political aspect of this emigration as important as the raw material of numbers. The political philosopher will see, on studying the history of these movements of the human race, that they were all made at important junctures, to render their political results more impressive. Thus England planted her first colony in North America right in the midst of the great struggle for the rights of conscience at home. The Pilgrim Fathers carried and planted in New England the principles that had formed their character at home. These shaped the moral and political structure of the nation. The institutions founded upon them cover the Continent from ocean to ocean. They are not the products of a revolution. They are the continuous growth of the English germ carried over in the Mayflower. And now a new juncture in this four-thousand-year-old movement presents itself. Gravitation has not shifted, but it has divided its poles of attraction. For forty centuries and more emigration has moved westward. There is no ebb to its flow in that direction; but the pressure has forced a similar movement in an opposite course. While the stream westward is increasing in current and volume, another has burst out of China and Japan, and is flowing eastward across the Pacific, and threatens to flood the whole Continent of America. They expect it to reach even New England, the land of the Puritans. Three hundred thousand from Great Britain and one hundred thousand emigrants from Eastern Asia a-year will meet in the American Union and be absorbed into its political population as well as numbered in its census. Here is a very serious political aspect to this vast emigration. There is a similar concurrence of elements in Australia, in India, and Africa. Will the English-speaking element lift up the lower to its own level? Will it absorb and assimilate them without deterioration to itself? That is a grave question to solve without actual experience. But there is one fact that promises a hopeful solution. The new mental and political education which the masses in Great Britain are to receive will prepare them to elevate the political and moral influences of emigration, whether to Australia or to the United States. They will be taken into the population of either country at a higher level than hitherto. They will help to lift instead of having to be lifted. They will contribute to the higher qualities to be blended with the lower, to keep the grand average or result on a high moral footing. Emigration and education, then, must be twin questions in the mind of every enlightened, broad-minded man who looks equally to the good of the nation that receives as well as to the one that gives these millions that cross the sea for land or labour.

DERBY ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

From time to time we have noticed the progress of this Exhibition, which is intended, we presume, to do for Derbyshire what the Wolverhampton Exhibition did for Staffordshire.

At a recent meeting of the committee, attended by the Duke of Devonshire, the President, we learn from the *Derby Reporter* that a plan of the proposed internal arrangement of the Drill Hall for the Exhibition was laid before his Grace; and a statement of the promises given of objects of interest for the Exhibition showed a very satisfactory prospect of a very valuable and varied collection, illustrative specially of local art, industry, and history; and also including many productions which would take high rank in a national exhibition. The arrangements for the opening ceremony, on the 5th of May, were sketched out, and his Grace, in the most liberal manner, invited the committee to Chatsworth and Hardwick, with a view to select from their treasures pictures, sculpture, and other artistic productions which they might think suitable.

The plan of the interior arrangements of the Drill Hall, and of the rooms connected with it, which are to be used for the Exhibition, shows that at the end opposite the principal entrance the organ will be placed which the committee have purchased from Messrs. Bevington and Sons, of London, and which gained a prize medal at the Paris Exhibition. It contains forty stops, and, it is needless to say, is a very fine instrument. A main avenue up the centre of the hall, extending through the opening under the small gallery, will be left for the passage of visitors, courts for various departments being arranged on either side. The Drill Hall is evidently well adapted for the purpose. The light is considered to be very good for pictures, which will be hung on screens of thoroughly dried wood; over these will run projecting sloping ledges, on either side, to intercept any possible drops of water, or anything which might, from any circumstance, fall from above. This is an illustration of the care which has been taken to avoid the possibility of injury to any of the valuable objects the committee desire to borrow, and which is further secured by the superintendence being entrusted to Mr. Walsh, whose experience of the management of such exhibitions is very great.

The show of pictures will be very superior. Besides the magnificent galleries of Chatsworth and Hardwick, the Committee have placed at their disposal the collections at Sudbury, Lord Denman's, Donnington Park, Calke Abbey, Kingston, Allestree. Chaddesden, Okeover, Mr. G. H. Strutt's, Mr. Thornhill's, Mr. Lowe's, Mr. F. Wright's, &c.

From these and other sources a great number of portraits of Derbyshire Worthies will be secured. The list is already very satisfactory, though there are still some wanting, and the possessors of portraits of distinguished Derbyshire men or women would confer a favour on the committee by communicating with Mr. W. Bemrose, jun., the secretary of the Fine Arts committee.

Derbyshire china will form a most interesting feature, to which many collectors may contribute. It is not intended, however, to confine the ceramic portion of the Exhibition to the productions of the county, and it is hoped that such a collection of specimens of the foreign and English schools, which will be arranged in chronological order, will be obtained as will prove interesting to the increasing students of this, which is at once one of the earliest and most useful of arts, whilst it is capable of presenting a very high degree of beauty. From the many collectors of china at the present day we should hope that the Committee may find no important gap in the illustration of the progress of the fictile art in this and other countries.

Derbyshire marbles and spars, and the artistic employment of them in the fabrication of ornamental articles, and especially in inlaying, will form another striking feature, and we hope that from Bakewell, Matlock, and other parts of the county, liberal offers of loans may be received. Other mineral products, both raw and manufactured, will be represented, and the wrought ironwork of Bakewell, illustrations of the early mechanical inventions of Fox, &c., indicate an interesting group, which would include ornamented locks and keys, &c.

Glass, ancient and modern, will constitute another department, and the committee are promised a fine case of Venetian glass, by Dr. Salviati. Gold and silver plate, especially ancient specimens, will be welcomed. We hear that contributions from the Indian Museum have been liberally offered.

Of course, in an exhibition in Derby, the products of the machinery brought to perfection by the Arkwrights, the Strutts, and Cromptons, will form a conspicuous feature.

As the Volunteer Drill Hall is the place chosen —and a most suitable place it is—for the Exhibition, the committee naturally desire to illustrate the progress of arms and armour, from the club and shield of the savage, to the scientific rifle of to-day.

The second Exhibition of this nature in this country was held in Derby in 1839, for the benefit of the Mechanic's Institution, and proved a most decided success, attracting both townspeople and country residents, affording a pleasant, profitable, and very popular evening's resort, and yielding no less than £1,300 for the object it was designed to aid. Such a success is a good augury for the far superior Exhibition which will be open to the public in two months hence.

The Easter Monday Volunteer Review is to be held at Brighton.

On Wednesday a man, his wife, and three children were suffocated in the cabin of the keel Sarah, of Goole, at Hull, by the fumes from gas water.

The Yardley Lifeboat Branch of the National Institution has just forwarded, per Mr. William Morgan, an additional contribution of £10 13s. 7d. to the parent Society in London.

There has been a so-called bull-fight at the Agricultural Hall, London. The whole affair was as tame as the unfortunate animal turned into the arena.

The *Edinburgh Courant* has been informed that, in the opinion of Dr. Maudesley, one of the chief consulting physicians in lunacy in London, Lady Mordaunt is not deranged.

EMIGRATION.—A public meeting on this subject was held on Tuesday night at the Birmingham Town Hall, the Mayor presiding. Sir George Grey, late Governor of New Zealand, in a lengthy speech referred to the great distress which the people of this country were unquestionably suffering. At the present time there were portentious signs abroad showing the necessity for some special measures to relieve this distress. Emigration was not the only remedy. Great social changes were needed to effect a permanent cure; but immediate, though temporary, relief might be obtained by emigration. If boards of guardians had power to assist paupers to emigrate, surely Government might assist honest, industrious men, whose labour would produce the raw material of English manufacturers, and whose needs would create a market for English goods. Mr. Potter strongly advocated emigration. Mr. Beales moved a resolution approving the conduct of the league, which was seconded by Mr. Hibbs. A working man proposed an amendment that Government should purchase waste lands, and put surplus labour on them, that the people might be fed at home; but the suggestion was negatived as irrelevant, and the original motion adopted. A memorial was then adopted embodying the objects of the league.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons is dead.

Mr. Revel, a coloured senator, has been allowed to take his place in the Senate.

The failure of the Ruffo Scilla banks will cause much distress at Naples.

There has been an extraordinary number of suicides in Florence within the last three weeks.

A house caught fire at Leith on Sunday, and three children were burnt to death.

The Social Science Association desire to teach political economy in schools.

Three men were drowned on Friday while trying to get aboard a steamer in the Orkneys.

The Duke of Richmond has consented to act as leader of the Conservatives in the Upper House.

The Bishop of Chichester was buried on Friday at Westhampnett, near Chichester.

About 200 summonses against cabmen are taken out every week at Marlborough-street police-court.

A farmer, named Patrick Divine, was murdered at Tullamore, on Saturday, by a woman named Shiel. The woman has been arrested.

It is said that Mr. Cardwell proposes to grant liberal rewards for musketry instruction in the Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Pope has relieved Father Hyacinthe of his monastic vows. Father Hyacinthe is to become a secular priest, under the title of L'Abbé Loyson.

Three workmen employed on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway were killed on Saturday, near the Elephant and Castle Station, by a passing train.

Earl de Grey and Ripon was on Wednesday elected Grand Master of the Freemasons in England in place of Earl Zetland, who recently retired from that office.

Fourteen hundred joiners struck work at Glasgow on Tuesday, because the masters refused to pay sixpence-halfpenny per hour and opposed the nine hours' movement.

Lisbon has been visited by an epidemic of small-pox, and the seamen of the British squadron at anchor in the Tagus have been prohibited from going on shore in consequence.

A number of gentlemen of all politics at Liverpool have subscribed for and are about to present to the town a statue of Mr. Gladstone. The sculptor is Mr. Adams Acton. The statue will probably be placed in St. George's Hall.

The Home Secretary received a deputation on Tuesday, on the subject of closing public-houses on Sunday. Mr. Bruce, after expressing a general sympathy with the object, told the deputation they must remember one of the most difficult problems was to decide how far it was possible to interfere with private liberty for the public good.

EARTHQUAKES IN GERMANY.—At Gross-Gerau an earthquake was again observed at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the 22nd ult. A shock was also felt at Darmstadt at eight o'clock in the evening of the 14th ult. Similar phenomena were observed at Mayence on Saturday, the 19th ult., at ten a.m., and between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

THE WAR IN THE BRAZILS.—We learn by intelligence which arrived on Tuesday that on January 31st Lopez was making a retreat to the river Apa. He was supplied with resources and was taking every opportunity of attacking parties of Brazilians. He had left many families belonging to his last encampment behind him, and those had been met with by the allied troops. They were represented to be in a miserable condition. Count d'Eu was despatching forces in pursuit of Lopez, and hopes of cutting off his retreat were entertained.

At an inquiry held by the Carnarvon magistrates, on Saturday, a distressing story came to light. A poor woman at Cwm-y-glo, in the pangs of labour, was unable to obtain the services of a doctor, and was attended by a youth named Griffith, an apprentice of a Mr. Roberts, surgeon. The boy accoucheur failed to accomplish the work, and Mr. Roberts then attended. The child, however, was born dead, and the suffering mother died soon afterwards. Mr. Roberts and the apprentice have been charged with causing the death of the woman, and the case stands adjourned.

THE WICKLOW PEERAGE.—A new feature was introduced into this case, on Tuesday, in the House of Lords. Sir Roundell Palmer stated that in August, 1864, two ladies applied to the mistress of the Workhouse in Liverpool for a child which they desired to adopt. After several children had been shown to them, a boy, the child of an inmate named Mary Best, was chosen and taken away. It was proposed to examine Mary Best, the Mistress of the Workhouse, and several nurses, who would undertake to prove that Mrs. Howard was one of the two ladies in question. After Sir Roundell Palmer had made this statement, Mrs. Howard was called to be cross-examined, but she was not in court, The case was adjourned till Monday next.

MURDER OF A FATHER BY HIS SON-IN-LAW. —A terrible tragedy occurred on Saturday night at Kensal New Town, London. Philip Rolph, who worked for the Western Gaslight Company, had quarrelled with and beaten his wife. His wife's son Camken, maddened with drink, and having said in a public-house, "my father-in-law shall never see the light of another morning," took off his jacket in the beershop, and rushed out of the house. Two minutes afterwards he presented himself at the wicket-gate of the gas-works, and the gatekeeper knowing that he was occasionally employed by the company admitted him on to the premises. Camken found his father-in-law in the retort room, and struck him such a terrific blow that it felled him to the ground. He then "pounded" his head against a piece of iron in such a manner as to beat in his skull, and the man was, it is supposed, dead before his assailant ceased beating him. While this was being done, it is said, men stood close by, and, although witnessing the whole affair, did not interfere; indeed, after this, allowed Camken to escape.

FAMINE IN THE EAST.

Last week we gave some particulars of the work of insurrection in Dalamatia, where, until recently, the inhabitants had undergone all the horrors of famine. The accounts of the distress in that country are, however, meagre; indeed, the newspapers have, in most cases, contented themselves by merely recording the fact. That the miseries incidental to a famine were most bitterly experienced is certain.

The Dalmatian famine has been followed by great distress at Jerusalem, as shown by the following translation of a Hebrew letter addressed to Sir Moses Montefiore by the Jewish Congregation of Jerusalem:

"By the Help of God.

"City of Jerusalem, 3rd of the first Adar, 5630.

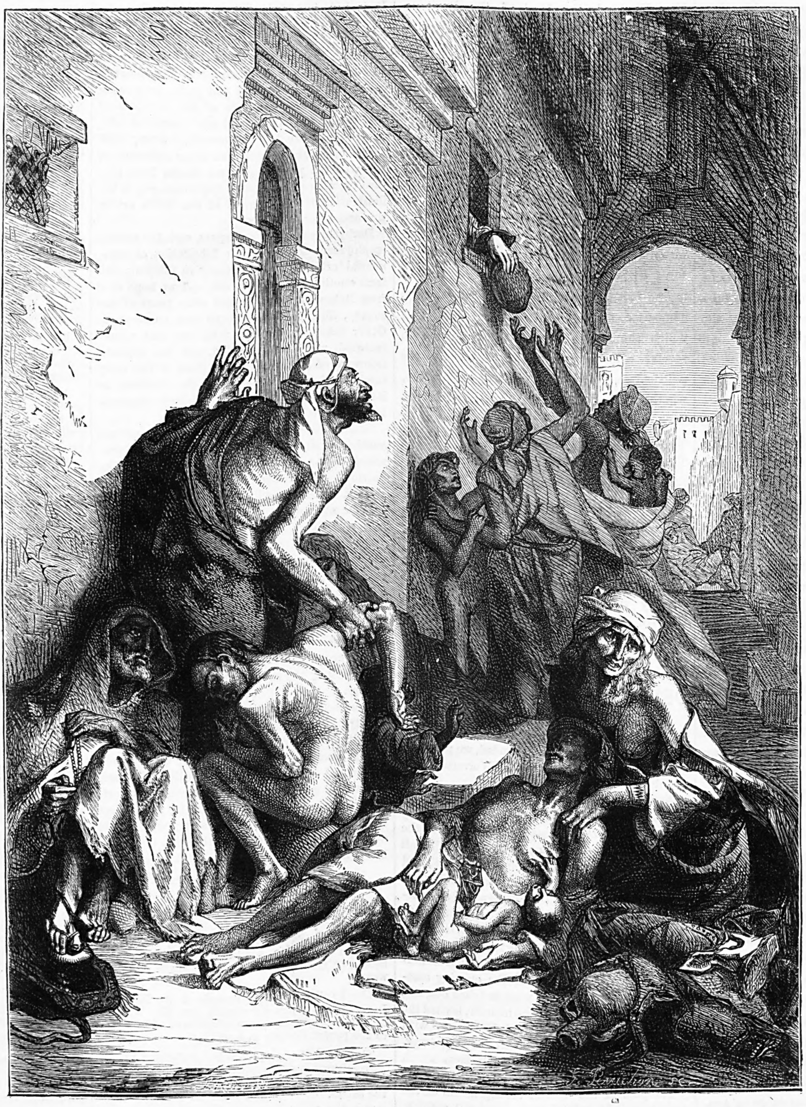
[After some Oriental expressions of friendship, the letter goes on to say:]

"Benefactor of our land! It is our painful duty to lay before you the petitions of our united Holy Congregations of Jerusalem, and to make you acquainted with the dire distress and poverty that afflict our people, for indeed it is a day of sorrow and awful calamity on account of the sore famine. All help from without is closed, and hunger rages within; for the rains of Heaven are restrained, so that one cannot procure water even for money; every well is empty and every spring is dry; added to this, hosts of locusts have encamped on all our borders, and every blade of grass grown for our support have they appropriated to their legions. Consequently all kinds of provisions increase in price from day to day, and stores and granaries have become empty; wherefore every heart trembles and every eye weeps. Where can we get food to feed all this people, for they cry for bread to appease the hunger of their families?

"Moreover, the days of the Passover are at hand, the bread for which is always dear; but even ordinary bread we cannot provide, for we have it not.

"Therefore, O Sir! to whose mercy, and benevolence the eyes of the people have ever been directed, O remember thy early love for Jerusalem, the city of thy yearnings all thy days; spread abroad thy wings, renew thy strength as the eagle, rouse thyself as a lion, and with a voice of thunder make tremble the land; awaken Israel, and stir up Jeshurun to have pity on their brethren in this their time of sorrow and affliction.

"O that help may come to us from our brethren, who are wont to extend the hand of mercy, kindness, and compassion! O Sir! exert the power at thy right hand to be unto us a help and shield, a refuge for the poor, a fortress in the time of sorrow. Give thyself neither quiet nor rest for the sake of Zion and Jerusalem; and as for him who has compassion upon Zion, may his days and years be lengthened, and his eyes behold the rebuilding of the walls of Zion!"



THE FAMINE IN THE EAST.

Pictures in Progress.—It wants almost two months to the opening of the Royal Academy, but speculation is already rife as to the character and extent of the Exhibition. Our contemporary, the *Architect*, is inclined to surmise that although in general interest it may not be under the average of its predecessors, the number of pictures of importance will be smaller than usual. Illness has seriously interfered with the work of Mr. Leighton, who, we hope, will have sufficiently recovered to finish his "Andromache at the Well" and "Hercules Struggling with the Angel of Death." Mr. Millais will appear in great force. His most important contributions will be an inundation scene, in which a little child is seen floating in its cradle on the surface of a flooded stream, and smilingly holding out its tiny hands to clasp a bird that hovers in the air above it, while, in the distance, the father is seen putting off on a raft to rescue his child from its impending fate. Another of Mr. Millais' subjects is the young Raleighs sitting on the sea-shore and listening in wrapt attention to the wondrous tales of a bronzed sailor from the Western main. A third and smaller painting represents a modern version of "The Widow's Mite." Mr. Millias will also send some portraits, notably a full length of the young Marchioness of Huntly, and a portrait of Mr. Kelk, of the same size as last year's portrait of Mr. Fowler. Mr. Calderon has chosen for his principal theme two classic maidens drawing water on the banks of a stream, overhung by leafy boughs and a mass of clematis. A second work shows us two beggar children—a girl and little boy—standing in the snow and fog of a winter day, while the first plays upon a harp. "Spring driving away Winter" forms the subject of another picture, and Mr. Calderon may also exhibit one or two portraits. Mr. E. M. Ward has taken for his subject an incident in the life of Judge Jeffreys, while Mrs. Ward has selected one from the history of Napoleon the Great.

The Rev. J. B. Owen, of St. Jude's, Chelsea, who has been preaching in the Black Country, has been taken back to town in charge of a medical attendant. On Monday morning he was seized with an attack of paralysis, brought on by overwork. He is slowly recovering.

A Countess's Heirlooms.—Some of the creditors of the "Countess of Derwentwater" have issued writs against her for money lent to bring relics and documents from towns on the Continent. The whole of the heirlooms have been seized and are to be exhibited, and sold by auction in Newcastle. They comprise antique inlaid cabinets, in designs of landscapes and geometric pattern, antique chests of drawers, cupboards, and wardrobes, family portraits and pictures, including a portrait of Charles I., by Vandyck; a portrait of Prince James Stuart, the Pretender, by Kneller; and portraits by D. Teniers and Lely, and oil paintings by Rubens, Titian, Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Countess of Derwentwater, &c., including the great Huss picture, covering 150ft. of canvas, old armour, &c.

Rare old Porcelain and Objects of Art.—A magnificent collection of rare old porcelain, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, and some fine specimens of old Sevrès and Worcester, the property of a lady of rank, were on Friday disposed of at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King-street, St. James's. The following were the more valuable objects:—Lot 12. A magnificent jug of old Worcester, deep blue and white, richly gilt, finely painted with exotic birds and insects in colours in medallions. 12½in. high, and the companion jug—144 guineas (Wharton). 16. An ecuelle, cover and stand, of the finest old Sevrès gros-bleu, with white and gold handles, richly gilt, exquisitely painted with peasants in colours in six medallions, by Leguay—260 guineas (ditto). 17. A pair of magnificent circular cisterns, richly enamelled with fiugres in large medallions, and flowers outside, and fish and flowers inside—220 guineas (Wareham). 18. A pair of ditto, with flowers and birds outside, and fish and flowers inside—190 guineas (ditto). 23. A pair of pineapple marriage cups, silver-gilt, with remarkably fine scroll work and engraving; date, 1519, 1593, and 1632; weight 50 grains—205 guineas (Whitehead). 26. A set of three fine jars and covers and two vases of old Dresden, each painted with Chinese figures and flowers in two medallions on green ground, with mark A.R.—95 guineas (Attenborough). 38. A beautiful carabet of Vienna porcelain, lake ground, richly gilt, painted with classical subjects in medallions, consisting of seven pieces—107 guineas (Adair). 75. A pair of small vases of fine Old Chelsea, on feet, encrusted with may-flowers and with children in heart-shaped medallions—89 guineas (Wharton).) Lieutenant-Colonel Grant's property.—Old Dresden.—116. An oval tureen, cover and stand, fluted and richly gilt, exquisitely painted with views and figures, in 13 medallions, a flower on the lid—81 guineas (Adair.) 111. A pair of very fine large groups of figures, emblematic of Autumn and Winter, exquisitely painted with groups of children, and encrusted with flowers and foliage; exhibited at the Loan Museum—131 guineas (King). 113. A superb fountain, of unique form, with eagles in relief at the base, white, richly gilt and exquisitely painted with Watteau subjects, views and trophies; exhibited at the Loan Museum—215 guineas (ditto). Old Sevrés.—140. A pair of oriform vases, gros-bleu, richly pencilled with gold, with white and gold strap handles—125 guineas. 141. An oriform vase, gros-blue, painted with a sleeping Nymph and Cupid; 15in. high—72 guineas (Barret.) 143. An inkstand of very rare form, white, with blue and gold scroll handles, painted with wreaths and sprays of flowers, by Leve pére—70 guineas (Davis, Pall-mall). 145. A very rare and beautiful fountain and basin, white, with scroll handles and dolphin spout, exquisitely painted with festoons and wreaths of flowers in colours on white ground, mounted with silver gilt; exhihited at the Loan Museum—£400 (Attenborough.) 146. A magnificent cabaret, white, richly gilt and beautifully painted with fruit and flowers by Pouianger, on white ground in medallions, consisting of seven pieces—140 guineas (Wharton). 164. Old Chelsea.—A vase, of elegant form, deep blue, richly jewelled with birds in gold, with white and gold handles, and pierced neck—56 guineas (Nixon and Rhodes). Carving in Ivory.—170. A magnificent cup and cover, carved with the Triumph of Sileuus in high relief—60 guineas (Thompson). Majolica.—177. A fine circular dish, with the bath of Diana in the centre, and border of Cupids and trophies; Neptune and waves on the back—62 guineas (Calvetti). 186-7. A handsome Louis XVI. glazed cabinet, in two divisions, with brass mouldings and looking-glass back, and the companion cabinet—95 guineas (Adair). Sculpture. Hiram Power—Bust of Proserpine; a beautifully-executed work, from Mr. Dent's collection—90 guineas (Gordon). 192. John Gibson, R.A.—Bust of Flora; a replica of the head of the statue at Buckingham Palace—40 guineas (Vigne). The whole realised nearly £6,000.

The Grotto of the Nativity.—The most sacred spot on earth after Jerusalem, the place of sepulture of our Lord is Bethlehem, His birthplace. There are doubts about the exact site of the holy sepulchre, but the same degree of uncertainty does not exist about the grotto of the Nativity. It has been urged by some that a cave underground could not have been used as a stable; but those who have travelled in the East will be able to remember many towns and villages built upon rock, in and around which are caves used by the inhabitants as stables and pens for their horses, asses, cows, and sheep. The fact of the grotto being underground is easily explained when we consider that even in the course of a century the level of the ground in the vicinity of the dwellings of men is perceptibly raised by the accumulation of *débris* of all sorts, and that therefore in the 300 years which elapsed between the commencement of the Christian era and the period when St. Helena erected the basilica over the grotto, there must have been some such raising of the soil. We know that this was the case at Jerusalem, and that the holy sepulchre was buried beneath heaps of rubbish until the time of the Empress's visit.—*Builder*.

Suicide at Derby.—On Friday night, the police, being summoned to the house of Mr. R. Mosley, painter, Market-place, Derby, found Mr. Mosley dead on the floor. There was a razor near to his right hand, and it appeared that the jugular vein on the left side of his throat had been cut through to the bone. The gas was burning in the room, and the deceased had his shirt, trousers, boots, and stockings on, but had divested himself of his coat, waistcoat, and tie. Mr. Fearn, surgeon, said deceased had been dead several hours. On a shelf in a cupboard was found a scrap of paper with a pencil on the top of it. On the paper was written in pencil the following:—"Robert Mosley, of Derby, committed suicide while not drunk at this date."

LADY BAKER.

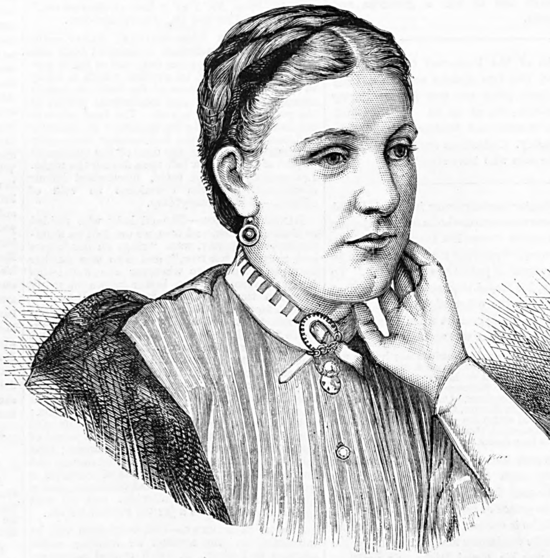
African exploration numbers amongst its brightest votaries many great names of which England may well be proud. From the time when Bruce told the story of his travels, and related the marvellous things he had seen, and the wonderful things he had done, the Nile and its source have afforded food for the writers of history and of romance. Many and many a veteran has tried to lay hold of the secret, and thus solve for ever the mystery; but the old river still defied them, and life after life was lost in the attempt to reach the fountain head. Until this present age of science and wonder all have been baffled in the fight; but the victory is won now, and in history the record will stand amongst those other great achievements of the nineteenth century—railways, telegraphy, and ocean cables. Livingstone, Speke, and Grant, are names that will long be handed down in connection with the Nile difficulty, as examples of English perseverance in a work begun.

And now we must add another name, or rather two names, to the celebrated list—Sir Samuel and Lady Baker. Their story is a remarkable one. Accompanied by his wife, an English gentleman of fortune starts on a dangerous journey, urged on by the thirst for knowledge, and the desire to make known that which so many scholars have sought to know. Surrounded by agencies of the most discouraging and even pestilential kind, they toil for five long years, without the reach of that higher state of civilization to which they were so inured. Robbed, deceived, and betrayed in every way, both in sickness and health, by savages, they still press on in the task, and at last the discovery of the Albert Nyanza, the huge reservoir of the equatorial waters, from which the ancient river issues as the white Nile, rewards their efforts.

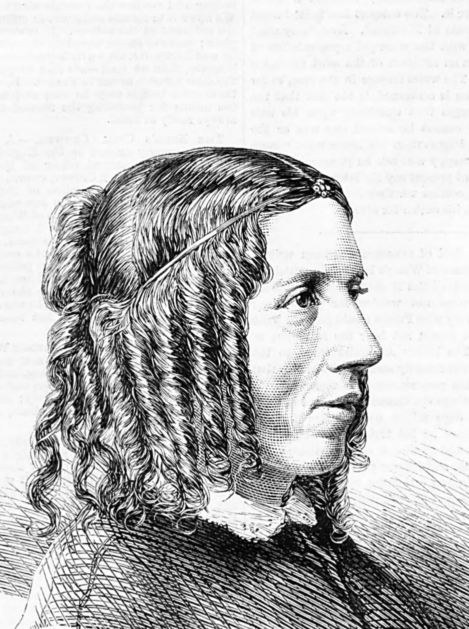
We have said "they," and not without reason. The work which recounts the travels speaks of Sir Samuel Baker alone; but what does the writer of the work say? "I have written 'he'" he says. "How can I lead the more tender sex through dangers and fatigues, and passages of savage life? A veil shall be thrown over many scenes of brutality that I was forced to witness, but which I will not force upon the reader. Should anything offend the sensitive mind, and suggest the unfitness of the situation for a woman's presence, I must beseech my fair readers to reflect that the pilgrim's wife followed him, weary and footsore, through all his difficulties, led, not by choice, but by devotion, and that in times of misery and sickness her tender care saved his life and prospered the expedition."

They sailed together up the Nile from Cairo on the 15th April, 1861; and for four years their lives were in perpetual danger, both from fever and the tribes by which they were surrounded. We will quote an episode of the journey, which will illustrate what we mean. The travellers have reached a most perilous position; the natives are too savage and wild in their own manner to be depended on for a moment; a river has to be crossed, and now Mr. Baker shall tell his own tale. "It was equally impossible to ride or to be carried over the treacherous surface; thus I led the way, and begged Mrs. Baker to follow me on foot as quickly as possible, precisely in my track. The river was about eighty yards wide, and I had scarcely completed a fourth of the distance, and looked back to see if my wife followed close to me, when I was horrified to see her standing in one spot, and sinking gradually through the weeds, while her face was distorted and perfectly purple. Almost as soon as I perceived her she fell as though shot dead. In an instant I was by her side; and with the assistance of eight or ten men, who were fortunately close to me, I dragged her like a corpse through the yielding vegetation, and up to our waists we scrambled across to the other side, just keeping her head above the water. To have carried her would have been impossible, as we should all have sank together through the weeds. * * * She lay perfectly insensible as though dead, with teeth and hands firmly clenched, and her eyes open, but fixed. It was a *coup de soleil*." He watched by her side for two days and nights; her mind was deranged, and when she spoke her eyes stared wildly about, Brain fever racked her for seven days, and with his wife in this deplorable state Mr. Baker marched through the jungle by her side. This is one of the horrors through which the gallant lady passed.

They received, on returning to their native country, the hearty welcome they deserved. A gold medal was presented to Mr. Baker by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Queen graciously conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Sir Samuel Baker, who is again travelling in the East, has delivered several lectures in the Midlands, illustrating the difficulties he shared with his wife on their way to the Albert Nyanza.



LADY BAKER.



MRS. H. B. STOWE.

MRS. H. B. STOWE.

Apropos of the Byron controversy —which by-the-bye we will not aggravate by any remarks on our own account—we this week give to our readers the portrait of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, one of the most successful writers of fiction of the present age.

Mrs. Stowe was born in Connecticut on the 15th June, 1814, and is the daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher. She was associated with her sister in early life in the labours of a school at Hartford; but subsequently removed to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnatti. She was married in 1835 to the Rev. E. Stowe, professor of Biblical History in the seminary over which her father presided, and from that time she began to wield the pen vigorously. Her first efforts consisted of tales and sketches which were written for the magazines and afterwards collected and published in volumes bearing the titles of "The May Flower" and "Two Ways of Spending the Sabbath." These performances gained little or no celebrity, and were not known beyond the place of publication. But when Mrs Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" she acquired in a very short time almost unbounded popularity. This successful tale was first published in the *Washington National Era*, and created so much interest as to cause its speedy reproduction. This was shortly after Professor Stowe had accepted the chair of Biblical Literature at Andover, Massachusetts. The notice it received when it reached England was even more remarkable than that shown to it in America. It was brought out edition after edition in all shapes and sizes, and read by rich and poor alike, learned and illiterate. One could scarcely enter a train or an omnibus without seeing the book in the hands of some of the passengers. In the drawing room and in the street the tale was for a long time the topic of conversation; and the incidents on which it was based were warmly debated by abolitionists and their opponents. It was dramatised, and had a long run at many of the theatres; whilst translations of the book were speedily made into various European languages. The "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," explanatory of the incidents on which her book was founded, appeared in 1852.

From that time Mrs. Stowe received many invitations to visit this country, and in the following year 1853 she yielded to the many requests and prepared for the journey. She arrived at Liverpool—accompanied by her husband, her brother, the Rev. Charles Beecher, and one or two personal friends—on the 11th April. Soon after her arrival she went to London, where she received an address from "the Ladies of England," which was read by Lord Shaftesbury, at Stafford House; and many other tokens of interest and sympathy were accorded to her in the cause she has so deeply at heart.

Mrs. Stowe visited Scotland before returning to America, and also many places on the continent, extending her tour into September, When she had been at home again in America but a short time she published an account of her travels under the title of "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," a work that gained considerable repute and had a large sale. This work is written in the shape of a series of letters to her children, her sister, and especial friends. In the last letter, written just after sailing from Liverpool, Mrs. Stowe says—and we give this quotation as an illustration of her kind feelings towards this country—"A deputation from Ireland here met me, presenting a beautiful bog-oak casket, lined with gold, and carved with appropriate national symbols, containing an offering for the cause of the oppressed. . . . Could we feel in thus parting that we were leaving those whom we had known for so brief a space? Never have I so truly felt the unity of the christian church, that oneness in the great family in heaven and on earth, as in the experience of this journey. . . . . The shores were lined with sympathising friends, who waved their adieus to us as we parted. And thus, almost sadly, as a child might leave its home, I left the shores of kind, strong old England—the mother of us all."

In 1856, two years later, appeared "Dred," a work of considerable power, though wanting in the vigour and freshness which made "Uncle Tom" so popular in 1856, and "The Minister's Wooing" in 1859. Her pen has been constantly employed since that time. In 1861 "Agnes of Sorrento" formed a leading feature in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and was afterwards successfully published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. In the spring of 1865 a collection of her magazine papers was published in England and America, under the title of "House and Home Papers." Her most recent publication of any importance is "The True Story of Lord Byron's Life" in *Macmillan's Magazine*, which has been commented upon in nearly every publication on both sides of the Atlantic.

W. T. BELCHER, Mus. Bac., Oxon, Fell. Coll. Org., Professor of the Organ, Pianoforte, Singing, and the Theory of Music, 3, Hampstead Road, and at 23, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [403

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NOTICE.

Next Saturday the *Illustrated Midland News* will contain the following, amongst other local illustrations:—

The Robin Hood Rifles in Review order (full pictorial page).
Bushbury Parish Church (Wolverhampton).
St. Luke's Church and Schools (Wolverhampton).
Two Views of Evesham (Worcestershire).
Making Passover Cakes in Birmingham.

In Preparation.—Portrait of Mrs. Josiah Mason—Illustrations of the Cammel Works, Sheffield—A Scene in the House of Commons—Two Illustrations of Evesham—The Small Arms Factory, Birmingham—Pen Making—The Leicester Markets at Night; and a Variety of other Illustrations of Local and General Interest.

ART DISTRIBUTION.

"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."

In consequence of the numerous applications for specimen copies of the Picture to be published with our paper of April 9th, and in order to facilitate an early distribution, we beg to inform Newsagents, and the Trade generally, that the Pictures may now be procured direct from the Office, 108, New-street, Birmingham, in advance of the April number, *on prepayment.*

On receipt of cheque, or P.O.O., the Publisher will at once send off any number of Pictures required by the Trade, and he will despatch on April 9 the same number of papers. But in all cases of advance copies, payment must also be made in advance.

The number for April 9 will contain several Fine Art Illustrations, and a Ballad accompaniment to the "Fisherman's Pride," by Edward Capern.

⁂ It is hoped that these special arrangements for the convenience of the Trade will induce sufficiently early orders to enable the Publisher to keep the supply of "The Fisherman's Pride" in advance of the demand. The Trade at the same time are requested not to deliver to their Subscribers before March 27.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR APRIL 9.

On April 9, *Special Advertisements* ordered for that date only will be charged 1s. per line. These terms will not affect contracts entered into prior to April 9, nor ordinary advertisements. The circulation of this Number is expected to exceed 30,000 copies.

Wholesale Agents for The Illustrated Midland News are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P.O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

The Illustrated Midland News
BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 5, 1870.

Mrs. Josiah Mason is dead. Birmingham will heartily sympathise with its eminent and kindly townsman in his bereavement. Mrs. Mason took a warm interest in her husband's noble works, and the inmates at the Orphanage lose in her a generous and constant friend.

The strike of the horse-nail makers in the Old Hill and The Lye district continues. Only three firms have given out iron for making up at the advanced rate of 3s. 3d. per thousand, viz.: Messrs. Horner and Hickton, Mr. Walker, and Mrs. Tinsley. Collections are being made on behalf of the men who have struck.

If a Manchester contemporary is to be believed—and we see no reason to doubt its statement—the heir to the English throne has been, to put it in the mildest form, "received for the first time in his life with tokens of public disapprobation." To speak plainly, his Royal Highness was hissed at the Globe Theatre the other night. The Prince was with his charming consort when this significant mark of displeasure was manifested:—

> The Princess was cheered enthusiastically by the uprising audience when she appeared in front of the box. The cheers were changed to hisses when the Prince appeared. His Royal Highness coolly surveyed the scene through his opera glass. On Thursday night, at a Volunteer supper in the city, the toast of the Prince's health was received with a few cries of "No, no." The Chairman recommended those who objected to retire. The health was then drunk without opposition.

We deeply regret that anyone should have been betrayed into such injudicious acts as those reported. It may fall to the lot of any man—whether he be prince or peasant—to be accused of that of which he is completely innocent. Looking at the emphatic disclaimer made on oath by the Prince, this was his Royal Highness's position. The Prince has given his word of honour that no impropriety of conduct ever passed between himself and the respondent, and we are bound to regard his Royal Highness's evidence in this light.

Our artist in sketching Walton Hall has unconsciously or intentionally depicted a storm breaking over it. The tempest has indeed burst upon the house of Mordaunt. Everybody must sympathise with the principal representative of the family in an affliction of the most miserable character. The worst feature in the case, so far as Sir Charles is concerned, is the fact that the hideous charges that culminate upon his wife and friends cannot be settled one way or the other. The stigma upon his house must remain until his unhappy wife can be pronounced sane. At least, so at present say the lawyers, though it is open to question whether Sir Charles cannot proceed with his action for divorce.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about the Prince of Wales's letters. In criticising these harmless epistles it should be remembered that they were not written for publication; although a very wise Prince would perhaps write nothing that should not bear the full light of criticism. The letters are quite equal to the majority of the friendly and familiar letters that go through the post amongst the upper ten. It is true the heir to the throne of England in these enlightened days might be expected to give higher evidence of his training for kingcraft. Dr. Johnson said he who is not sometimes a fool is always one, and for our part we do not hold the Prince in less estimation for having written what the *Times* calls "stupidly honest" letters, full of the ordinary colour of every day life. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that the Prince will lay well to heart the lesson of his appearance in Court. There has been too much slackening of the etiquette and formalities of Court life during the last few years, to permit of any further lowering of that high dignity which belongs to royalty. Apart from the reductions of State pageantry and royal pomp which have marked Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign in late years, the progress of democratic principles demand more studious care and discretion in Princes, perhaps, than heretofore. The Prince of Wales has had a sad and solemn warning. We hope and trust that for the sake of himself and the welfare of the nation he will accept it, remembering, even in his most amiable moods, that he may be called upon at any moment to ascend the throne. These are not days for a clever and brilliant monarch in England; but discretion, social worth, and moral force, are especially required. The purity of Queen Victoria's Court, the quiet, domestic virtues of Her Majesty's life, have sunk so deeply into the national heart, that any violent changes in a contrary direction would be fraught with the most serious results.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

"The Cook's Calendar for March.—'March birds are best.'—*Fish in Season.* Salmon, turbot, brill, soles, sturgeon, smelt, oysters, lobsters, crabs, mullet, mackerel, cod, dory, salmon-trout, skate, perch, eels, prawns, whiting, shrimps, pike, cockles, dabs, and carp.—*Meat in Season.* Beef, house lamb, veal, mutton, pork. —*Poultry and Game in Season.* Capons, chickens, fowls, green geese, ducklings, hares, rabbits, pigeons, wild ducks, snipe, teal, and widgeon. —*Vegetables in Season.* Turnips, carrots, parsnips, brocoli, cabbages, celery, asparagus, seakale, cucumbers, lettuces, mustard and cress, mushrooms, spinach, Brussels sprouts, endive, mint."—*From No.* 1 *of "Best of Everything," published by Kent and Co., Paternoster-row.*

To Procure Comfortable Sleep.—For this purpose let sufficient exercise of body and mind be taken during the day, and as far as possible let everything be avoided which is likely to disturb the functions of the body or unduly stimulate the moral and intellectual powers at the period dedicated to rest. The food taken in the evening ought to be moderate in quantity and easily digested, the bedchamber thoroughly ventilated, and either the door of the apartment or part of the window left open during the night. Let anxiety be laid aside, intellectual labour abandoned, and the conscience be void of offence.—*Best of Everything.*

Banbury Cakes.—The old lady who resided at Banbury Cross, and who, we are told on unimpeachable authority, wore "rings on her fingers and rings on her toes," and who was further indulged with music wherever she went—this famous personage is not better known in many nurseries than are Banbury cakes. Here is a receipt for them. Roll out the paste about half an inch thick, and cut it into pieces: then roll again till each piece becomes twice the size; put some Banbury meat in the middle of one side; fold the other over it, and pinch it up into a somewhat oval shape; flatten it with your hand at the top, letting the seam be quite at the bottom; rub the tops over with the white of an egg, laid on with a brush, and dust loaf sugar over them; bake in a moderate oven. The meat for this cake is made thus:—Beat up a quarter of a pound of butter until it becomes in the state of cream; then mix with it half a pound of candied orange and lemon peel, cut fine; one pound of currants, a quarter of an ounce of ground cinnamon, and a quarter of an ounce of allspice: mix all well together, and keep in a jar till wanted for use.

Coffee in Turkey.—Coffee-drinkers will be interested in the method of making coffee adopted in Turkey. A small conical saucepan, with a long handle, and calculated to hold about two tablespoonfuls of water, is the vessel used. The fresh roasted berry is pounded, not ground, and about a dessertspoonful is put into the minute boiler; it is then nearly filled with water, and thrust among the embers. A few seconds suffice to make it boil, and the decoction, grounds and all, is poured out into a small cup, which fits into a brass socket, much like the cup of an acorn, and holding the china cup as that does the acorn itself. The Turks seem to drink this decoction boiling, and swallow the grounds with the liquid. We allow it to remain a minute, in order to leave the sediment at the bottom. It is always taken plain; sugar or cream would be thought to spoil it; and Europeans, after a little practice—(longer, however, than we had)—are said to prefer it to the clear infusion drunk in France. In every hut these coffee boilers may be seen suspended, and the means for pounding the roasted berry are always ready at hand.

The King's Cock Crower.—A singular custom formerly existed in the English Court. During Lent, an ancient officer of the crown, styled the King's Cock Crower, crowed the hour each night within the precints of the Palace. On Ash Wednesday, after the accession of the house of Hanover, as the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.) sat down to his supper, this officer abruptly entered the apartment, and in a sound resembling the shrill pipe of a cock crowed past ten o'clock! The astonished prince, at first conceiving it to be a premeditated insult, rose to resent the affront, but upon the nature of the ceremony being explained to him, he was satisfied. Since that period, this custom has been discontinued.

Cleaning Silks, Satins, Coloured Woollen Dresses, &c.—Four ounces of soft soap, four ounces of honey, the white of an egg, and a wine-glassful of gin; mix well together, and scour the article with a hard brush thoroughly; afterwards rinse it in cold water, leave to drain, and iron whilst damp.

Good Black Silks.—As every lady, either in or out of mourning, finds a good black silk the most useful and serviceable of any dress in her wardrobe, it is for her advantage if she knows, and practically tries, the best place where to buy one. Those persons who devote themselves to the study of specialities are undoubtedly allowed to be better judges of the intrinsic character of their objects of analysis than those who treat of and deal with generalities only. Hence ladies will draw their conclusions, and no one can deny the validity of them, that a dealer in black silks only is far more likely to know and understand their worth than the general mercer, whose interest lies as much in the value of a worsted stocking, a printed calico, or a Witney blanket. Now, in Lyons there are special houses for different kinds of black silk, and while some of them are noted for their productions in quality, others are as celebrated for their quantity. The latter, however, are sold more largely than those of a finer material, but upon trial they are found to turn rusty, to cockle and split, a circumstance which accounts for the many complaints that are made of the indifferent wear of silks in the present day. Messrs. Bonnet and Cie., of Lyons and Jujurieux, manufacture for Messrs. Jay, of London, their best black silks, which are always to be identified by a lilac selvedge at the edge, in addition to the impress of their names at the end of each piece. The next best manufacturers of black silks are Messrs. Boissière and Couchard, and their silks may in like manner be identified by a green selvedge. They are somewhat lower in price than the others, and although almost equally brilliant in colour, are necesarily of less intrinsic value. Purchasers, therefore, in possession of these facts, will know where to find the best black silks imported into the English market.—*Court Journal.*

BUBBLES.

A SKETCH.

One summer's evening, ere the sun went down, I stood and watched some children at their sport. Bright and happy were their faces, and their hearts were void of care. Their eyes beamed with pleasure, as though they were the loopholes from which peeped forth their joyful souls. From out their chamber window they blew aloft light airy bubbles, a broken pipe and bowl of suds their only playthings. With these they launched into the breezeless air their mimic worlds. Anon the tiny sphere would earthward fall, a spec upon the garden walk proclaiming its end. Anon, when more successful in their launch, the tiny sphere would mount above the cottage eaves and gaily on its journey sail. The children clapped their hands and evidenced their childlike glee. The dull and fragile globe new glories borrowed from the setting sun, and in its beauty seemed as though a rainbow rode thereon to lend its ever-varying ever-glorious tints. And on and on it sailed till to the children's fancy it sought the setting sun and sank with glories which but heightened as it fell. It did not seem to them to fall; expanding and expanding in its flight, it sank not, but dissolved in air, and none could mark its destination. When the children closed the window I was alone, to muse on bubbles and their blowers. Thrice happy little blowers! Your pipe will serve again your blowing, and it, before your little hearts, will break though all your bubbles burst! Not so with man, who frets and blows in vain the bubbles of ambition, fame and wealth. How carefully he launches! But alas! they answer not his ever-straining, ever-anxious gaze. Earthy, they to earth do fall and his suds are spent, and then he flings away his pipe, and night comes on. The lover, too, with bated breath, doth blow his bubble, and decks it ere 'tis blown with tints which mock the rainbow—but in vain! a blast too rude for hopes so fair doth seize the aspiration of his soul, and all is dark and cheerless as the grave. But what about the bubbles that did rise and gloriously did shine e'en in the softened splendour of the setting sun? Let them typify pure thoughts and holy aspirations, whose end is beauty, whose haven peace!

Harborne. J. C.

About forty yards of the east bank of the River Ouse at Wiggenhall St. Peter's, Norfolk, slipped into the river on Wednesday. If there should be a high tide the Fen country would be flooded.

On Tuesday night a farmer named Dewdney, of Ugborough, near Totnes, while on his way home from Totnes market, rode his horse against a wall with such violence that both horse and rider were killed on the spot.

The *Guardian* learns that the Bishopric of Wellington, New Zealand, is about to become vacant. Bishop Abraham, in consequence of the recent illness of Bishop Selwyn, has determined to remain in England and assist his old friend and colleague as coadjutor Bishop in the Black Country.

Death of a Worcester Journalist.—Full of years and honours, respected and beloved by all who knew him, Mr. Holl, senior proprietor of the *Worcester Herald*, died last week. He was one of the good old school of old-fashioned provincial journalists. In his early days of newspaper life railway trains were a novelty, there were no telegraphs, no reporters, no leading articles. Mr. Holl and his former partner Mr. Chalk were the first to introduce reporting and steam printing into Worcestershire, and, under their enterprising and excellent management, the *Herald* took the lead of the other local papers in circulation, and has held that enviable position ever since. The interest of Mr. Holl passes into the hands of his sons, a barrister and a doctor. Mr. Darke is the surviving partner, and the paper is edited by Mr. H. F. Howitt, a relative, we believe, of the Howitts of poetic fame.

Invitation Concert at Worcester. — On Tuesday evening a private invitation concert was given at the Natural History Rooms, Worcester, by the Holy Trinity Church voluntary choir. The conductor was Mr. E. J. Spark (brother of Dr. Spark, of Leeds), an excellent local musician, under whose teaching the Holy Trinity choir has reached a high state of proficiency. Amongst the ladies who gave their services was Mrs. S. M. Beale, who sang "My Soul's Delight" (Donizetti) so successfully that an encore was inevitable. Mr. Spark sang Hatton's serenade—"The Lark now leaves his Watery Nest," and received a deserved encore. The programme included "The Song of the Forge," which appeared in the Christmas Number of this journal, and which was encored. The concert was in all respects attractive and successful.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. [587

Rossetters' Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price, 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

Cures of Asthma, Coughs, and Diseases of the Chest by Dr. Locock's Wafers. From G. M. Tweddell, F.R.S.N.A., and F.S.A.S., Author of "Shakespeare, his Times," &c' Stokesley, York,—"I have always found them to give immediate relief to myself, my wife, and children in difficulty of breathing, coughs, and affections of the lungs, and witnessed their good effects on friends who were asthmatical. Price 1s. 1½d. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. [544

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(Advt.) [606

Holloway's Pills.—Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.—Those maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that both Cholera and diarrhœa originate in the presence of some undigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or some deleterious matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can expel either with ease and expedition. They concentrate in a surprising degree purifying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, manhood, and old age. [563

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Mr. Bright is better.

Mr. Philip Price has been elected Chairman of the Midland Railway Company.

The main workings at the Morfa Collieries are again on fire. No one has been injured.

The Birmingham Financial Company is to be transferred to the Midland Land and Investment Corporation.

Twenty thousand pounds have been left by Mr. George Hormsfield, for affording pensions to persons in reduced circumstances in Sheffield.

The Grocery Exchange at Wolverhampton was opened on Thursday in last week. There was a very fair attendance of travellers and buyers.

In Friday's *London Gazette* statutes are published having reference to the affairs of the following schools, viz.: Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, and Rugby.

Tewkesbury Abbey Church is to be restored. The estimated cost of the works is £4,850. The subscriptions already promised amount to upwards of £3,000, exclusive of a grant of £300 from the trustees of the Warneford Ecclesiastical Charity.

A meeting was held on Monday in the Corn Exchange, Lincoln, in support of the principle of closing public houses the whole of the day on Sundays, except to travellers. The Bishop of Lincoln presided.

The Rev. Sir Frederick Ouseley, President, together with one-fourth of the members of the Herefordshire Branch of the English Church Union, have retired from any connexion with that Society, owing to the Council not having taken what they consider proper action in the Temple case.

Asiatic Cholera in Lincolnshire.—Dr. O'Neil, of Lincoln, writes to the *Medical Press and Circular* that a disease resembling Asiatic cholera has broken out in the parish of Bullington, near Wragby, Lincolnshire. So far the fatalities have been confined to children under ten years of age. Four children, belonging to a farm-labourer, have been attacked, and three have died; and two children belonging to the foreman on the same farm have also been attacked, and one has died. The fatal cases lasted about thirty hours.

Birmingham Musical Festival.—A special telegram to the *Daily Post* says it is rumoured in musical circles that the author of the cantata, "The Ancient Mariner," is at work on a new cantata, which will be heard at the next Birmingham Musical Festival. The Festival Committee have conferred a great and unusual honour upon Mr. J. F. Barnett by this request; but it is one which the success of "The Ancient Mariner" and the suffrages of the musical profession amply and entirely justify.

The Nottingham Election Riots. — On Monday Joseph Westby, James Lees, Thomas Dodsley, William Hollingsworth, James Cassidy, John Spyvee, William Cheshire, Joseph Owen, Benjamin Bannister, and George Greenwood, mostly youths, were brought before the borough magistrates at the Police-office, Nottingham, charged with riotous conduct during the polling-day of the election. The magistrates inflicted a fine of 21s., or one month's imprisonment, in all the cases, except that of Hollingsworth, who was fined 40s., or two months' imprisonment. In most of the cases the fines were paid.

Birmingham Protestant Association.—On Tuesday evening a lecture, entitled "Recent Wanderings in Spain," was delivered at the Athenæum Hall, Temple-row, by the Rev. J. H. Thompson, vicar of Cradley. There was a large attendance, presided over by the Treasurer, Mr. George Corrall, in the absence of the President, Dr. Sebastian Evans. The lecturer gave an account of the geographical features of the country, describing its principal towns, mountains, rivers, &c. He then spoke of its religious condition, remarking that there was a great want of help in publishing the Gospel, but he believed God would accomplish much for Spain, in spite of the great opposition manifested. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer at the close.

St. David's Day at Eton College.—On Tuesday "after twelve," the aquatic season at Eton College was formally opened by a procession of the famous eight-oared boats up the river to Surly Hall. The various crews, attired in elegant rowing costumes, embarked from the floats in front of the boat-houses belonging to the Messrs. Salter and Goodman, under the supervision of Mr. Currie, captain of the boats. The following craft took part in the procession:—The Monarch, Victory, Prince of Wales, Britannia, Dreadnought, Hibernia, St. George, Thetis, and Defiance. After proceeding up the river, watched by most of the school, the crews rowed back to Eton.

A Husband charged with Murdering his Wife.—Patrick Jennings, miner, aged 40, and his wife, residing at Moseley Hole, went to Wolverhampton market on Saturday night. They drank at several spirit-shops, and on Sunday morning the woman, insensible, was seen by several people. Her husband seems to have treated her very cruelly. He beat her and knelt upon her, his explanation being that she was in a fit. When some people interfered, Jennings,—With either a broken brick or an ironworks cinder, vowed that he would "smash out the brains" of the remonstrants—for the woman was his wife! At five o'clock Jennings reached home, and told his son, a boy of about 12 or 13, to help him to get his wife home. Together, they carried her from the rear of the blacksmith's shop; and the boy says she died just as they carried her over the doorsill. The children called in women neighbours, by whom the body was cleansed of the blood and mire by which it was stained. The corpse is understood to show a wound at the back of the head, a face discoloured and swollen from violence, and most other parts of the body are understood to be bruised. When daylight came, the husband, not at that time sober, confessed that he had killed his wife. He is reported to have said:—"I killed my Kate. It's me that killed her. It's to my heart's grief. I killed her, I did." He did not attempt to escape, and was sitting near to the corpse of his wife, where he was arrested on Sunday afternoon.

The prisoner has been remanded for a week. At the inquest on Tuesday medical testimony as to the cause of death having been taken, the inquiry was adjourned pending the production of a witness to whom it is said the man Jennings had confessed that it was he who perpetrated the murder.

Derby Assizes began on Wednesday before Mr. Baron Cleasby and Mr. Justice Montague Smith.

We (*Wolverhampton Chronicle*) understand that, on account of ill health, the Rev. A. S. Prior has obtained leave of absence from the Bishop of the Diocese for six months.

The Prince of Wales.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Lincoln on Wednesday afternoon by the Great Northern Railway, on a private visit to Mr. Chaplin, the Master of the Burton Hunt. The Mayor of Lincoln was on the platform to receive the Prince, as was also Mr. Chaplin.

Coming of Age of Lord Guernsey. — The coming of age of Lord Guernsey has just been celebrated at Packington Hall, near Coventry, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Aylesford. Two portraits of the Earl and Countess were presented to Lord Guernsey by the tenants of the estates in Kent, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, who also presented a congratulatory address to the noble Earl and Countess. A ball was given at the hall to the principal residents of the neighbourhood; and a dinner and subsequently a ball were given to the whole of the tenantry at the adjoining village of Meriden. On another night all the tenantry and others were invited to a ball at Packington Hall, and on Wednesday the Earl of Aylesford gave a dinner to upwards of three hundred of the labouring people in his employ.

Concert at Wolverhampton.—The Wolverhampton Festival Choral Society gave its second concert of the season on Thursday night at the Exchange, in aid of the funds of the South Staffordshire General Hospital. Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Tuke were the principal vocalists. The "Creation," the work chosen for performance, was creditably done; but the local *Chronicle* says there was a lack of enthusiasm throughout the whole evening, the audience being very sparing in showing their appreciation of the exertions of the performers, and only on one or two occasions was the applause anything approaching what might have been expected. This was not to be attributed to any fault on the part of the executants, for, generally speaking, the performance of the oratorio showed that considerable attention had been given to the several parts by the performers. Mr. Stockley and the Messrs. Hayward deserve credit for their exertions, and the society, as a whole, merit the thanks of the public for giving up a portion of their time and talent for so benevolent an object as the aiding of the funds of the South Staffordshire Hospital.

Wolverhampton and Walsall Railway Company.—Mr. Edwin Dixon, deputy-chairman, presided at the ordinary half-yearly meeting of this company at Wolverhampton, on Monday:—

The directors' report showed that a bill had been introduced into Parliament, authorising the raising of additional capital which was required to complete the company's works, and this bill would be submitted to the meeting. Pending the arrangements which the directors were making for raising the present authorised capital, no progress had been made with the works during the past half-year. The Board of Trade, by their warrant, dated the 6th of December last, had extended the time limited by the Company's Act for the completion of their railway, for the period of two years.

The history of the undertaking was reviewed by Mr. H. H. Fowler. He said the whole of the local traffic and all the through traffic of the London and North-Western Railway Company must pass over their line; and he showed that the Great Eastern, the Manchester, the Caledonian, and other railways less favourably situated than themselves for traffic, paid more per mile per week than would be required to pay 5 per cent. on the capital of the Wolverhampton and Walsall Company. They were at present no doubt in difficulties; the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Midland, and almost every company in the kingdom had at one time been in a somewhat similar position. After the line was made the company would have no more trouble, for the London and North Western took all the responsibility; paying over to the Wolverhampton and Walsall Company 50 per cent. of the traffic receipts. Upon the whole, he contended that there never was a company whose prospects were brighter than those of the Wolverhampton and Walsall Company. The report was adopted, and the retiring directors, Lord Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Barker, Mr. Samuel Loveridge, and Mr. S. S. Foster, and the auditor, Mr. B. Smith, were re-elected. The meeting being made special, the bill was submitted, and formally approved; and the chairman was thanked for presiding.

Funeral of the late Mrs. Josiah Mason.—We much regret to record the death of this lady, the wife of the philanthropic founder of the Orphange at Erdington. The funeral of the deceased lady was to leave the residence of Mr. Mason at 11.45 a.m., for the Chapel at the Orphanage, on Friday, as we were going to press. The interment takes place in the Orphanage grounds, in a mausoleum or vault, built for the occasion—for two bodies only—in front of the Orphanage. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. J. Heathcote, minister of the Independent Chapel, Erdington, and the Rev. J. Hearnshaw, Wesleyan minister, who officiates at the Orphanage on Sundays. The order of procession was as follows:—Chief mourner, Mr. Josiah Mason; mourners, Mr. Joseph Griffiths and Mr. Whittindale, nephews of the deceased. Pall bearers: Messrs. William Fowler, W. Batho, G. F. Johnson, T. Y. Yeomans, Clement Heeley, Isaac Horton, T. F. Shaw, W. Hodgkiss, Drs. Blake and E. W. Thomas. The body was enclosed in a shell, lead, and polished oak outer coffin with massive furniture, silver bronzed, the plate bearing the following inscription: "Ann Mason, born May 13, 1792, died February 24, 1870." The Dead March in "Saul" was played by one of the orphan children in the Chapel, and the children also sang a hymn. The arrangements of the undertakers, Messrs. Bach and Barker, were in good taste and highly satisfactory.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [501

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE VITRIOL EXPLOSION AT STAFFORD.

This shocking accident, which has been fully reported, was finally investigated on Saturday by the Stafford magistrates, who fined Thomas Earley, the owner of the vitriol which caused the injuries to the two porters, £20.

A BANKER COMMITTED FOR LIBEL.

On Friday, at the Carlisle Petty Sessions, Mr. William Slater, banker, who was a candidate for the representation of Carlisle at the last general election, was committed for trial, for libelling Mr. J. Irving, a merchant, in a local newspaper. He was admitted to bail.

SUNDAY GAMBLERS DISTURBED.

Last Sunday a party of police, furnished with a warrant, entered a coffee-house in Duke-street, Aldgate, and apprehended a number of gamblers. A sum amounting to £90 was taken from the pockets of the prisoners, and thirty-two packs of cards and some dice were found in the rooms.

COMMITTAL OF AN ATTORNEY'S CLERK.

An attorney's clerk named William Henry Adams has been committed for trial by the Ross magistrates for forging three letters in the name of the Rev. George Herbert, of Bedford. The object of the prisoner was to obtain three dozen of wine from Messrs. Purchas and Son, wine merchants, of Ross. There were other charges.

SOMETHING LIKE DAMAGES.

Americans rarely do things by halves. A suit with damages at 100,000 dollars has been instituted against the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* by Mr. Bennett, the representative in the American Congress from that district, for libel arising out of an article in that paper making statements affecting the business character of Mr. Bennett.

CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST STATION-MASTERS.

Two cases of this description were tried on Saturday, at Warwick Assizes, before Mr. Justice Smith. In the first, Herbert Rogister Norton, who had been station-master at Stockingford, near Nuneaton, on the Midland Railway, was charged with embezzling the monies of his employers, under circumstances previously reported. Prisoner, who received an excellent character from several gentlemen, including the incumbent of Stockingford, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.—Alfred Barker was charged with a similar offence. This was the case in which the prisoner, who had been station-master at Milverton, near Leamington, on the London and North-Western Railway, had committed bigamy, as previously reported. He was similarly sentenced.

UN-LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

At Bow-street, on Saturday, Thomas Carter and William Grimmond were charged with selling beer and spirits without a licence, in St. James's Park, contrary to the Excise. The police officers deposed that they saw the defendants, one with a large can of beer, the other with several bottles of rum, gin, and other spirits, selling them to the drivers and footmen belonging to the gentlemen's carriages which were standing in the road. Both defendants urged that it was an offence of which many persons were guilty; they received no warning at all. Mr. Flowers said that he had no power anyhow to mitigate the penalty (which was £100) beyond £25, or three months' imprisonment.—Carter said he had suffered three months before. Mr. Flowers: Then it would have been worth your while to have spent 2d. in purchasing the Act of Parliament. Carter: Just so, sir; but I can't read (laughter). Mr. Flowers said he must fine Carter £50, and Grimmond £25, or three months' imprisonment each.

MR. MURPHY'S ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

On Monday, at Warwick Assizes, the action by Mr. W. Murphy, the anti-Popery lecturer, against the ex-mayor and superintendent of police of Birmingham, for alleged illegal arrest and false imprisonment, was tried. Mr. Murphy, who was arrested when attempting to enter an Irish Church meeting, in the Birmingham Town Hall, on the 14th of June, claimed £1,000 damages from Mr. Holland, the ex-mayor, and Mr. Glossop, the chief superintendent of police. The plaintiff was examined at great length. Dr. Evans, editor of the *Birmingham Gazette*, and two other witnesses, were called to show that while Murphy was under arrest communications passed between Glossop and Holland, and the theory of the prosecution was that Glossop then received from the mayor orders to detain Murphy. Mr. Seymour claimed for his client fair and moderate compensation. Serjeant O'Brien addressed the jury for the defence, arguing that the defendants were perfectly justified in seeking to prevent a disturbance of the peace by placing Murphy under arrest. The judge directed the jury that the trespass was illegal, and addressed himself to the question of damages. The jury retired at a quarter after three, and after having been absent an hour, returned into court. The foreman stated that they could not agree and were not likely to do so, and wished to know if the verdict of the majority could be taken. As both sides would not agree to this proposal, the jury were again locked up. After deliberating for five hours, the jury finally gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 40s. damages. The question of costs was deferred.

IS GENIUS HEREDITARY?

To the Editor *of the* Illustrated Midland News.

Sir,—Two very different matters are very frequently confounded in discussing this matter, viz., Intellect and Fame. But they are essentially distinct. When the poet Gray spoke of a "mute, inglorious Milton," did he picture an imbecile? No; he meant an undeveloped genius.

Numbers of men may have intellect and genius, but the *push* that sends them into fame is a something not defined by the words "intellect and genius."

I would say that the first Sir Robert Peel, who made the money, was a superior in brain power to his son Sir Robert the second, who made the fame; and it is quite possible that Bright senior and Gladstone senior, who made the money, had equal force of intellect with their more cultivated sons, who have since risen to fame on their fathers' shoulders.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,
A. HALL.

February 18, 1870.

To the Editor *of the* Illustrated Midland News.

Sir,—A suggestion in reference to your excellent article last week, "Is Genius Hereditary?" In past years it was often remarked in the instance of Dan O'Connell—an able, eloquent, and (too) clever man—that each of his four sons were by no means brilliant men. To be sure, they got into Parliament, but that was the father's influence; they did nothing, and never had a word to say worth recording. Maurice is dead, Morgan is a clerk in some law office in Dublin, John is dead, and I believe Daniel is dead.

Maurice's son, Daniel, now represents the family, and he is a respectable ordinary person. So none of Dan O'Connell's children or grandchildren seem to have inherited any of his special talents. W. M.

THE GOSSIP.

Mdlle. Albain is creating a *furore* at Messina.

The French Theatre at Cairo is doing very well.

A new morning paper is to be tried at Leicester.

Mr. Henry Placide, one of the best comic actors in America, has just died.

M. Strauss's orchestra has presented him with a cross of honour in diamonds.

Mr. Sothern, recovered from his accident, has reappeared at the Haymarket as "Lord Dundreary."

An American contemporary says Harriet Hosmer has chiselled 115,000 dollars out of marble.

The Khedive has a wonderful collection of pipes, some worth 40,000 dollars.

Jules Janin, the French *feuilletonist*, hae been seriously ill.

Egypt has but seven newspapers—one in Italian, one in Arabic, and the others mostly in French.

A celebrated dancer (Clodoche) at Mabille was formerly an undertaker!

Mr. Leigh Wilson, the well-known tenor, has died in London of brain fever.

"The Field" Quarterly Magazine and Review has appeared this week.

A Boston gentleman owns Mednelssohn's copy of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro."

Nine grand operas and two ballets have been produced in nine months at the Cairo Theatre.

The *Bradford Review* has published its last number after an existence of twelve years.

"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" is the title of Mr. Dickens's new serial.

It is said that a new daily paper is to be published in May. Its name will be *Light*, and it will be edited by Mr. John Morley, the late editor of the *Star*.

Mr. Edmund H. Yates has begun to contribute literary gossip to the *Court Circular*, under the heading of "Asmodeus in London."

Six small pieces (settings of French proverbs), by Haydn, have come to light, and will be shortly published.

At Stamboul a French theatrical company is delighting the Turks with "La Belle Hélène." The great attraction is the *can-can*.

The London Correspondent of the Liverpool *Porcupine*, says that Mr. Boucicault has been offered £20,000 for two hundred and fifty farewell performances in America.

Mr. Vining, late manager of the Princess's Theatre, has received his order of discharge in the Court of Bankruptcy.

Déak, the Hungarian patriot and statesman, whose portrait has appeared in this journal, has been made bankrupt by his secretary's forgeries.

Mr. Alexander Thom (compiler of *Thom's Irish Almanac*) has been made a magistrate for the city of Dublin.

Mr. Montagu Williams is engaged in preparing a version of "Frou-frou" for the Gaiety Theatre, in which Miss Neilson and Mr. Wigan will take part.

"William Tell" has been produced at Drury-lane, with Mr. T. C. King (who appeared at Birmingham not long since) as the Swiss hero.

Mr. Toole contemplates a visit to America. Mr. Howard Paul has written him a farce called "Love in Trombone."

Gottschalk the American musician, who died lately, has left, amongst several other works, three operas.

Mdlle. Nilsson, the charming *prima donna*, is, according to *L'Histoire*, about to be married to "a rich young man, well known in the financial world."

Miss Bateman (Leah) first appeared on the London stage when she was nine years old, in conjunction with her sister, who had then reached the mature age of seven.

Mr. Paget is the author of the article on the Byron scandal in "Blackwood's Magazine," and Mr. Hayward of that in the "Quarterly Review" on the same subject.

Mdlle. Schneider is to make her first appearance in Dublin on the 14th inst, Mr. Harris, the lessee of the Theatre Royal, having made engagements for the performance of a series of French plays.

Dr. Rock has written and published an important work, "The Textile Fabrics in the South Kensington Museum." It is a complete classification of the fabrics, a descriptive catalogue illustrated in colours.

News of the illness of Mdlle. Patti reaches us (says the *Musical Standard*) from St. Petersburg; the lady is suffering from quinsey, induced by the excessive cold.

The English language appears to be still susceptible of improvement. "Stunningly good" is the double adjectival eulogy of a new galop reviewed by a Midland paper.

Alexander Dumas pére is said to be suffering from paralysis of the right hand, which he jokingly observes is simply retributive justice, it being the hand with which (with a pen in it) he has so largely sinned He was reported to have died of apoplexy this week.

Prince George Galitzin, the well-known composer, who wrote to the papers some weeks ago to say that he had not been murdered, has been fined (with the alternative of imprisonment if the fine be not paid) for addressing abusive language to a railway official.

Our American cousins are preparing a monstre festival as a Beethoven centenary: the scale of operations promised is even more extravagant than usual—a band and chorus of five thousand, with an audience of two millions to wit!—*Musical Standard.*

On the 1st of March appeared the first number of a new daily financial paper, entitled the "Financier," and conducted by the gentleman who, after holding the City Editorship of the London *Daily News* for nearly 20 years, has just resigned it.

A second edition of Edward Capern's "Wayside Warbles" is in the press. Several additional poems will be included in this reprint, which will be adorned with a portrait of the author and an illustration by Harrison Weir.

Victor Hugo's romance in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is to be concluded in May. The work bears marks of great condensation during the last few months; but the unity and thread of the story are admirably sustained.

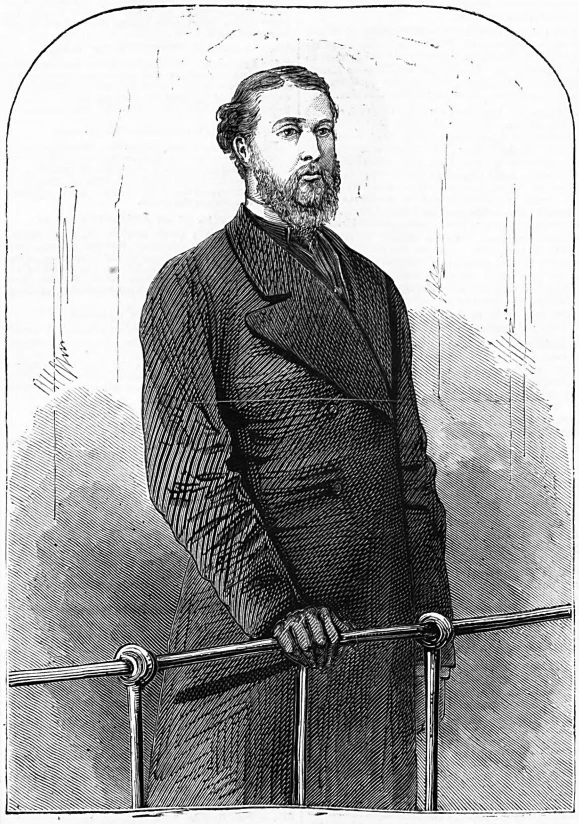
A work of considerable importance in the way of Art Education is shortly to be commenced in the *Illustrated Midland News*. It is expected to run through fifty numbers of the paper, and will embrace about 600 illustrations of designs in every style of art.

While Mr. Bryant's translation of Homer's "Iliad" is on its way from America, we hear that a new translation of Virgil's "Æneid" into blank verse, by the Rev. Dr. Leary, the editor of the *Rock*, and a well-known literary critic, is about to be published, of which eminent scholars speak highly. The late Lord Derby accepted the dedication of Dr. Leary's work.—*Public Opinion.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE WITNESS BOX.

That the Prince of Wales should have had to appear at all, in a cause which has few parallels, either in regard to its frightful details or to the sensation produced in the households of England, is (says the *Daily Telegraph)* a subject of the deepest regret. For those who live, as he does—in full sight of the whole nation, bearing upon his brow the shadow of the diadem, and therefore, despite his wish or ambition, rendered the ensample and the head of the youth of Britain—it is not enough to be pure and noble. The exigencies of such a position demand more of the young man who fills it. The past warns, the present teaches, and the future summons him to recognise the fact that the Prince of Wales must be, like the wife of Cæsar, "above suspicion;" and although the most careful conduct cannot always save illustrious personages from misapprehension or slander, still that very danger only inculcates a sterner circumspection. In proportion to the splendour and influence of such a position is its heavy—its most serious—responsibility. It is simply impossible to exaggerate the profound depression which occupied all good and worthy minds throughout the land, in the interval between the first mention of the Prince's name in this affair, and his exculpation on Wednesday. That exculpation has, however, prodigiously relieved the general conscience; and it is a matter for national satisfaction that the Heir to the Throne was able to appear before the Judge, and, calling God Almighty to witness, completely and finally to clear himself from the allegations brought against him. It was a trying ordeal, under any circumstances, for a Prince of the Blood Royal to pass through; and it was more than ever trying when upon that oath depended the opinion which the realm was thenceforth to hold of its destined Sovereign—the loyal attachment of all that was pure and of good report in the land, and the peace and honour of that home which owns only one household higher than itself. But, as the apprehension was grave, so the re-assurance is complete. Gladly have the subjects of her Majesty, his mother, heard from the Prince's own lips the solemn assertion, that he has been, from first to last, wholly innocent in the miserable business; and henceforth not even a suspicion can be associated with his name. Purged by the most solemn action from any complicity in the terrible incidents of Lady Mordaunt's unhappy abberration, his Royal Highness holds unaltered, in the eye of the public, his good fame and his honour. In the summing-up, Lord Penzance gave pointed expression to the thorough satisfaction with which the Prince's solemn oath of guiltlessness has been accepted.

The *Glasgow Herald's* London correspondent says:—The public mind in the metropolis now seems to be relieved as far as the Prince is concerned. I am informed Her Majesty the Queen has interested herself very much in the case, and that it was in deference to her expressed wish that His Royal Highness offered his evidence. It will be recollected that Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, the counsel for Sir Charles Mordaunt, distinctly stated that His Royal Highness should not be served with a subpœna to appear. I am further informed that the Royal Council at Windsor on Tuesday had reference to this great Warwickshire scandal. The Premier has been very anxious, too, as to the issue of the examination of the Prince of Wales, the publication of the Prince's letters n Saturday having led to much alarm in high places. I understand the man who gave publicity to the documents was present during a portion of the hearing, but, that, fearing the lash of the law, he wisely decamped, and instructed a barrister, should necessity require, to act for him.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE WITNESS BOX.

CURIOUS ANCIENT PILLAR

IN ST. PETER'S CHURCHYARD, WOLVERHAMPTON.

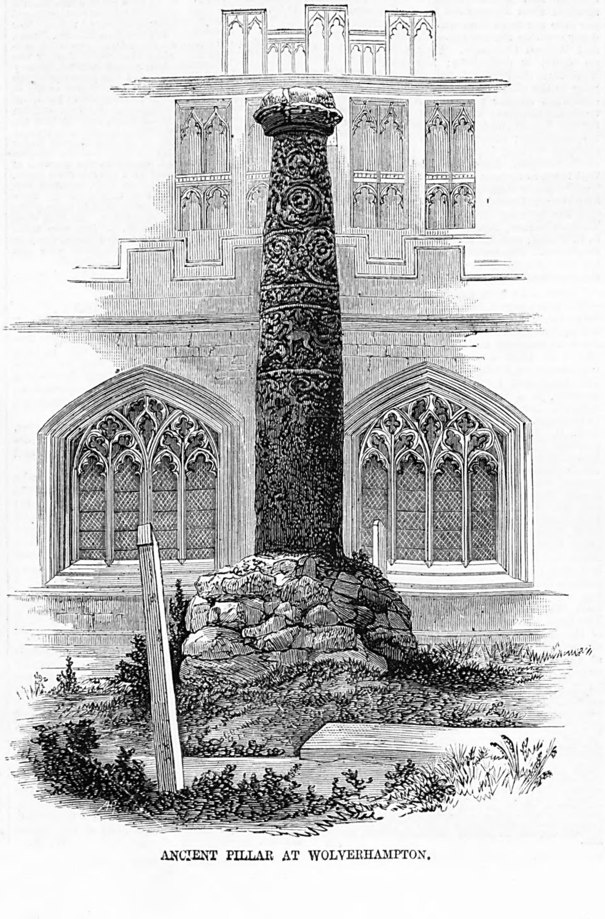
The age, origin, and design of this singular and highly-interesting relic of antiquity have hitherto so effectually baffled the most learned research that it would be the height of presumption on our part to pronounce an opinion or profess to throw a ray of light on the subject. Of the numerous antiquaries who have examined and speculated upon it, no two are precisely agreed; nor does any one of them profess to have arrived at a positive conclusion. In Shaw's celebrated "History and Antiquities of Staffordshire," published in 1801 and now rare, we find the following account of it:—

"In the churchyard, almost fronting the south porch, or principal entrance, is a round pillar, about twenty feet high, covered with rude carvings divided into several compartments. On the north-west face, at bottom, in the spandrils of a kind of arch, are cut a bird and beast looking back at each other. Above, divided by a narrow band, are other similar figures, or dragons with fore feet and long tails, in lozenges. Above them, a band of Saxon leaves, and, in lozenges, beasts or griffins. Another band, and a compartment of rude carvings, and then a regular plain capital. Whether it supported a cross is uncertain. The bottom of the pillar has stone-masonry worked round it to keep it upright. Whether this is a Danish or Saxon monument is not exactly determined. There is one something like it in Leek churchyard, and others ruder in that of Checkley, Chebsey, &c."

The late Rev. Geo. Oliver, D.D. (whose authority as an antiquarian ranks little lower than his authority as the historian of Freemasonry), in his "History of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton," of which he was for some years rector, supposes the pillar to have been constructed by the Romanized Britons, a very short time after the Saxons had obtained possession of the kingdom of Mercia; "because," says the learned doctor, "there are sculptured upon it undoubted references to the peculiar superstitions of that people." Dr. Oliver thus describes the pillar:—

"It is a pyramidal column emblematical of the solar ray, carved out of a single stone, adorned with grotesque sculpture in stages, intermixed with rude flowers or foliage and scroll work, and terminated by a broad capital, the upper surface of which was probably occupied by the figure of some unhallowed monster; this figure would give place to the cross at the introduction of christianity, though no trace of it remains. The sculptured hieroglyphics are arranged in stages above a string-course with the cable ornament; the compartments are charged with lozenges filled in with various animals, among which the dragon, the crane, and a monster compounded of a beast with the head of a bird are the most conspicuous remains."

In his able and elaborate "Report on the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton," Mr. Ewan Christian, the distinguished architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whose extensive and peculiar experience necessarily renders him no mean authority on the point, is of opinion that the workmanship of the pillar is Norman. Our engraving presents a south view of it, and the fragment of the venerable and beautiful church seen in the back-ground immediately adjoins, on its left, the "south porch or principal entrance" mentioned in the above extract from Shaw's Staffordshire.



ANCIENT PILLAR AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

The Queen of Holland was in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons during a portion of Friday evening.

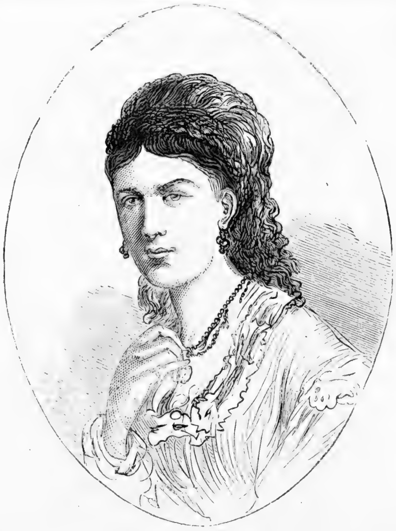
As the Earl of Dudley's head gamekeeper, Mr. Lucas, was going his usual rounds in Baggeridge Wood on Thursday, he found the body of a man in a pool of water. It was afterwards identified as that of a journeyman butcher, named John Clark, aged sixty-three, who resided near Wolverhampton. The cause of his death has not transpired.

EARL DUDLEY AND THE FESTIVALS OF THE THREE CHOIRS.—A requisition, signed by a large number of gentry and inhabitants of the city and county of Worcester, having been presented to the Mayor of Worcester, his worship has convened a public meeting to be held at Worcester on Saturday (to-day), to memorialize the Dean and Chapter of Worcester in reference to Earl Dudley's offer of £10,000. towards the restoration of Worcester Cathedral, conditional on the abandonment of the holding of the festivals of the three choirs in the cathedral, and urging them not to allow any influence to lead them to withdraw their consent to the use of the cathedral for that purpose.

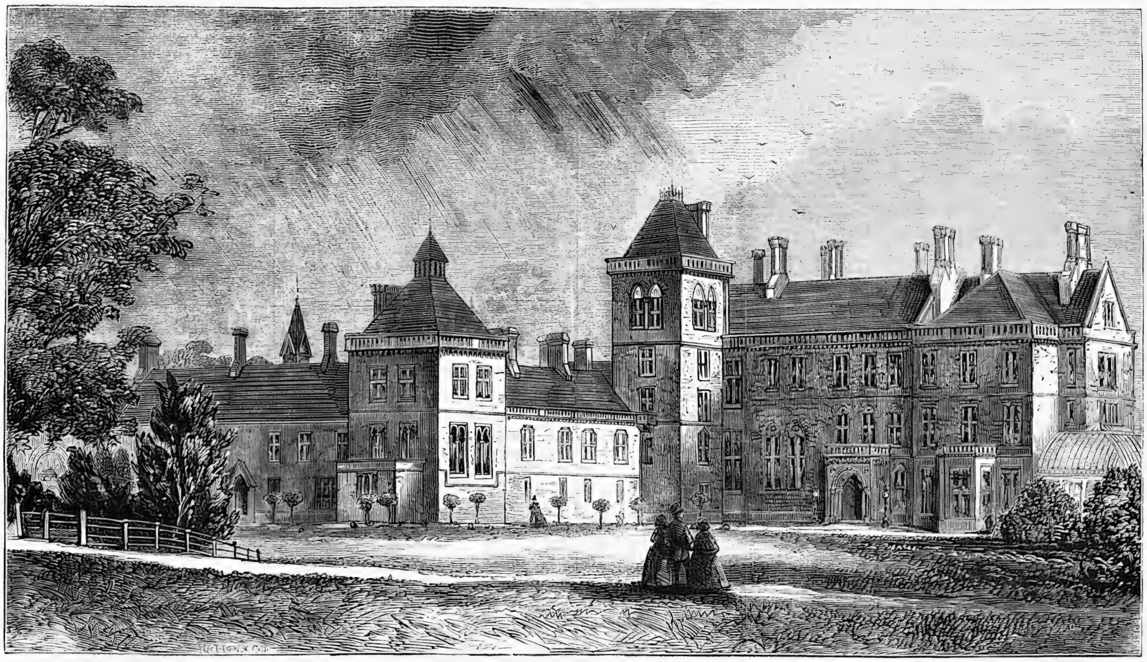
THE LAST OF THEM!—One day last week a widow interred her husband in the cemetery at Blackburn. During the ceremony she wept bitterly, at the same time holding her right hand under her left breast, as if for the purpose of suppressing those heartfelt emotions that are sometimes evidenced in paroxysms of uncontrollable grief. She lingered by her husband's grave-side until the officiating minister and most of the mourners had retired from the spot. Suddenly she drew something from underneath her left breast, which proved to be her late husband's clogs, ironed at the sides. These she threw into the open grave, exclaiming, "Heer, tay thees wi tha, for tha's punshed mi wi um oft enough." The clogs, which would weigh from 6lb. to 8lb., fell with a heavy thud upon the coffin, the joiner's work of which it was very likely they would injure. After leaving this token in the grave of her husband, the bereaved widow instantly dried her tears, and soon after rejoined the mourners.

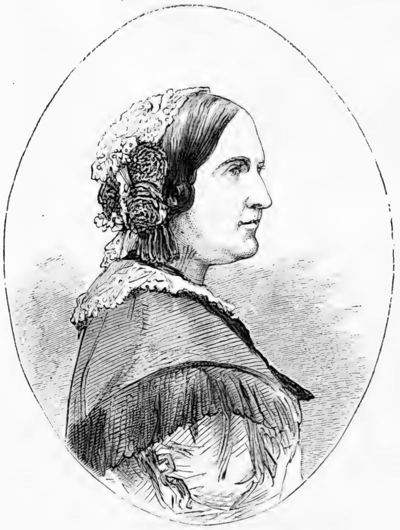
THE MORDAUNT CASE.

As many misstatements have been made with respect to the history and pedigree of the various parties whose names have been mentioned in this unhappy case, it may be of interest to publish the following facts:—Sir Charles Mordaunt is the tenth baronet of his line, and was born in 1836. He was educated at Oxford, and was M.P. for South Warwickshire—where his extensive estates lie—from 1859 to 1868. He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe in November, 1866. Sir Thomas Moncreiffe was born in 1822, and married Lady Louisa, a daughter of the Earl of Kinnoul, in 1843. He has had thirteen children—four sons and nine daughters. The eldest daughter married the Duke of Athole in 1863; another married a son of Sir Charles Forbes in 1864; another married the Earl of Dudley in 1865; another married Major William Arbuthnot in 1869. Lady Mordaunt's marriage, as already stated, took place in 1866. Sir Thomas Moncreiffe has still four sons and four daughters unmarried. Lord Cole, one of the co-respondents in the case, is the son of the Earl of Enniskillen. He was born in 1845, and married a daughter of the late Douglas Baird, Esq., of Closeburn, in July last. Sir Frederick Johnstone, the other co-respondent, is in his 28th year. The baronetcy is a Scotch one, dating from 1700, and the estates are near Langholm, Dumfriesshire. The *Warrington Guardian* states that Viscount Cole is a resident at Hartford, near Northwich.


LADY MORDAUNT.

The Mordaunt case has furnished the London correspondents with a never-failing topic, and they have not been remiss in availing themselves of the golden opportunity. Many of the effusions of these gentlemen are of questionable correctness; other writers are well informed, and their statements may be usually relied upon. Amongst the latter is the London Correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, who writes as follows:—The Prince of Wales consulted Earl Granville and the Lord Chancellor before tendering himself for examination, and was encouraged by their advice to attend the Court. I hear that the only doubt entertained by the Lord Chancellor was whether the course proposed to be taken by his Royal Highness, however agreeable to the feelings of his future subjects, was quite fair to the other gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in the case. If the Prince purged himself from any complicity, would not a prejudice be raised against those who did follow him, and similarly declare their innocence? Sir F. Johnstone, for reasons special and peculiar to himself, was equally desirous to make a statement. They were neither of them summoned, and their appearance, as was feared in high legal quarters, has raised a certain unfair presumption against the other parties whose names came up during the hearing. Another rumour of the day is that the most illustrious personage in the land wrote to the Prince after hearing of the evidence he had given, to offer him her affectionate congratulations, and to invite him to call, with the Princess, to receive them in person. The Prince and Princess accordingly called on the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen's sympathy with Lady Mordaunt's family has been warmly and constantly expressed through the Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been throughout the trial in attendance on the Queen, at Windsor, and her daily companion in her walks and drives.

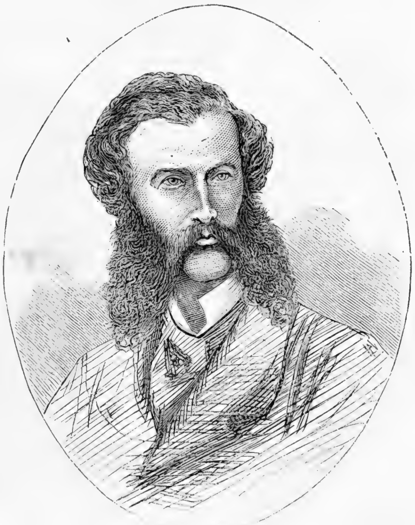

VIEW OF WALTON HALL, WARWICKSHIRE, THE SEAT OF SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT. *(From a Photograph by Netterville Briggs.)*


LADY LOUISA MONCREIFFE.

WALTON HALL.

Taken in connection with the recent proceedings in the Divorce Court, duly reported in this journal, our readers will be interested in the illustration which we give of Walton Hall, Sir Charles Mordaunt's seat in Warwickshire. Walton Hall is one's ideal of an English gentleman's residence. A large, spacious building, it was designed by the celebrated architect Mr. Gilbert Scott, and constructed at a cost of £60,000. The Hall is beautifully situated; the grounds are splendid and well-kept; and the surrounding neighbourhood is picturesque, as those acquainted with Warwickshire scenery will not require to be told.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., will hunt the Burton country four days weekly during the present season. On the other two days the country will be hunted on the guarantee system.


SIR THOMAS MONCREIFFE.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

MORDAUNT *v.* MORDAUNT, COLE, AND JOHNSTONE.

We resume our narrative of the proceedings in this case.

On Thursday morning week (the sixth day of the trial) Mr. Serjeant Ballantine addressed the jury on behalf of the petitioner. He recapitulated the facts as they had come out in evidence, and commented on the absence of Lady Lousia Moncreiffe, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Blanche Moncreiffe, and Mr. Fiennes. He asked:

> Why should there be any difference in regard to persons? If this were a mechanic's wife or a mechanic's case, would you not expect the mother and sister of the mechanic's wife to be called, if they were most material witnesses? Of course it is a most painful matter for any lady to be called in a case like the present. Do you think Jessie Clarke felt a bit less than Lady Moncreiffe would have felt when she was cross-examined by Dr. Deane? My learned friend must have told those who instructed him that if it were not absolutely necessary, it was most desirable that Lady Moncreiffe should be called. There is a reason behind which keeps him from putting Lady Moncreiffe into the witness box--a reason which would have upset the whole of my learned friend's case. There is no solution to this except that Lady Moncreiffe would have had something obtained from her which would have destroyed the whole case.

Instead of calling those witnesses, the other side called four women servants, one of whom spoke "to matters almost incredible." As to Lady Mordaunt's state of health during her confinement, they had given no evidence whatever—the whole matter was left to inference. The learned counsel next dwelt upon Sir Charles Mordaunt's affection for his wife, and as to the parentage of the infant said—

> The child born was admitted, in the interview between the mother and daughter, to be the child of Lord Cole, and not the child of her husband. If it were proclaimed trumpet-tongued from one end of London to the other it could not be affirmed or proclaimed more clearly and distinctly than it was in this intercourse between mother and daughter. What was to become of this wretched foundling? The mother and daughter proceeded to discuss the question, and how much the nurse was to be paid for taking care of it. Yet they were to be told that this was a delusion, and that the respondent was a maniac! An agreement was drawn up with a view to the nurse signing it, and there was some question as to how much should be paid. Lady Moncreiffe and her daughter were anxious that it should be done as cheaply as possible, and how could it be urged that this girl was a maniac? The arrangements for the disposal of the child were carried on in a most business-like manner, but Sir Thomas, who was a practical man, came and said Sir Charles must keep the child, as it was born in wedlock, and then it was that the scheme of insanity was set up, and an endeavour made to fasten upon Sir Charles a burden of which they had already seen enough to know it would be oppressive almost unto death.

The report of the medical men, he argued, was imperfect, and ought not to have much weight with the jury. The nurse had said Lady Mordaunt was perfectly sane. Coming to the question so far as the Prince of Wales was affected, the learned counsel said:

> His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had appeared in Court on the previous day, and denied in the only way in which a subject of the realm could do the existence of any improper familiarity or intercourse with Lady Mordaunt. He (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine) had not opened in any way which necessarily supposed anything of the sort; all he suggested was that there had been greater intimacy than the husband thought desirable; but after hearing his Royal Highness he was bound to believe him. If he believed in the existence of guilt in the highest of the land, he trusted he had moral courage enough to declare and enforce his conviction; but as the matter stood all he would say upon it was that if the jury thought that the letters which had been read forced upon them any conclusion beyond what he suggested, it was their conclusion and not his.

He then touched on the question as it affected Sir Frederick Johnstone, Lord Cole, and Captain Farquhar:—

> With regard to Sir Frederick Johnstone, he could not help contrasting the mild manner in which he had denied the adultery and the marked and forcible manner in which he repudiated the other allegation that had been made concerning him. And with reference to what Sir Charles had said of him, it must be borne in mind that it was only what he had heard, was not intended for the world, and had only been obtained from him under pressure. He would now pass from that subject, simply remarking that Sir Frederick did not seem to show the same feeling in regard to the adultery as to the other offence with regard to a matter of what would be considered gentlemanly conduct. It was very well for him to come here and say "no criminality." But what business had he at the Alexandra Hotel dining with this young lady, and staying with her from eight o'clock until twelve o'clock? What business had he there? With regard to Farquhar, when his attention was originally called to the matter he did not like the story of the lady's maid taking the letter from under the pincushion; and perhaps that was the reason why Captain Farquhar was not made a co-respondent. But now that it was found that Farquhar had slept at the same hotel and was not called, what could they think? Then Lord Cole was not called, the very man to whom she imputed the paternity of the child. Where was he? When the plain English of the affair was discovered, how foul it all was!

The learned counsel concluded a speech of three hours and a half's duration by saying—

> Gentlemen, no peroration is necessary in this case. I have addressed you most earnestly; I have felt my responsibility most deeply. I have seen my client and I have pictured to myself his position. I can understand the feelings of the representative of an old and wealthy house in a county where he is beloved and looked up to. Gentlemen, he has gone through a bitter and fiery ordeal. He has been libelled, he has been slandered, and it has been sought to fix this illegitimate child upon him, and the wife who has betrayed him so basely. This inquiry will determine what shall happen upon these subjects, and I can only say that I trust in dealing with it you will be guided to a right conclusion by your own honest hearts and minds, and by a sound and impartial judgment (applause).

Dr. Deane, Q.C., replied on the whole case. As to Lady Louisa Moncreiffe and the others not being called, the learned counsel said it would have been quite out of the question to have called anybody who was present when Lady Mordaunt was served with a citation. After arguing that the medical evidence plainly showed Lady Mordaunt to be insane, Dr. Deane said—

> The argument presented to them was this. Lady Mordaunt made certain admissions; those admissions were found to be true in point of fact. They must therefore assume that at the time she made those admissions she knew perfectly well what she was about and what she was saying. He would examine that by the light of the evidence of the persons concerned. It was this to which he invited their attention. What would they say of the accusation made against the Prince of Wales? Lady Mordaunt said "I have done wrong with the Prince of Wales;" precisely the same as the words with which she accused herself in connection with other parties. The evidence against the Prince of Wales was as strong as that against other people, in fact, if it were good for anything it was even stronger; but he was sorry to say he must advert to Sir Charles's evidence. His Royal Highness called frequently whilst Sir Charles was away, but he (the learned counsel) did not know whether the jury were aware of the fact, but it was pretty well known to many people that when any of the Royal family were visiting a house other visitors, for obvious reasons, were not admitted. It was a well known rule of society. But he would go beyond that. Sir Charles Mordaunt said "I was little acquainted with the Prince of Wales, and before I left, on the 15th June, 1868, I cautioned my wife against continuing her acquaintance with his Royal Highness;" and, said his learned friend, "When she said she had done wrong with the Prince of Wales, she meant keeping up the acquaintance after her husband had forbidden it." Now what was the evidence? He went in June to a shooting match at Burlingham, between Warwick and Norfolk, the Prince of Wales and Sir Charles being the captains on each side, and Lady Mordaunt was down there marking for them. Subsequently to that Sir Charles Mordaunt accepted an invitation to a ball at Abergeldie, where the Prince was, and took Lady Mordaunt with him. There was no evidence all through the case to show that, after her husband had forbidden her to keep up the acquaintance with the Prince she ever saw him again, except with her husband. Lady Mordaunt's statement was, "I have done wrong with Lord Cole, Sir Frederick Johnstone, and the Prince of Wales, and with others, and in open day." Now if she had the delusion in the one case, how could anybody say it was not a delusion in the other cases? They had heard about the letters of the Prince of Wales. There were some letters found in her desk, some six or seven of them, but what was there in those letters? They were the most innocent letters which any man ever wrote to a lady.

With reference to what had passed affecting Sir F. Johnstone, he observed—

> If his learned friend accepted Sir Frederick Johnstone's evidence, what right had he to ask a jury to disbelieve him with respect to the adultery? What evidence was there against Sir Frederick Johnstone beyond the fact of his having dined with Lady Mordaunt alone on one occasion, but he did not know when he went that he was to dine with her alone, and could he have said, "Lady Mordaunt, if I am to dine alone with you, I must be excused." Surely there were people in the world who might dine with a friend of the family of the other sex without any improper motives; and he believed that Sir Frederick Johnstone, a gentleman and man of honour, had not lied when he said he had never committed adultery with Lady Mordaunt. His learned friend said, "Look at the furniture in the room." That was an insinuation of the foulest kind, made against two persons against whom there was not the slightest imputation. Why, he asked, were we living in such a state of immorality that a lady and gentleman could not be left alone without committing a criminal act? The truth was it was a mere delusion on the part of Lady Mordaunt, and no more harm existed between her and Sir Frederick Johnstone than had existed between her and the Prince of Wales. With reference to the self-accusation made against Lord Cole, it must be remembered that Lord Cole was engaged to be married to one of Lady Mordaunt's sisters, and under such circumstances it might naturally be expected that he would be intimate with Lady Mordaunt. On the day fixed there was a dinner party at Lady Mordaunt's, and, according to the evidence, two of the guests having gone, Lord Cole remained with Lady Mordaunt somewhat late. On the 13th July, Lord Cole went to Walton, where he remained until the 14th. That was the only evidence against Lord Cole, and there appeared to have been no secrecy about his visits.

In concluding a speech of three hours duration he said they must not, in order to free the husband from those painful circumstances under which he was suffering, inflict an irreparable injury upon the wife. They must not suppose that in coming forward to defend the honour and rights of his child, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe had done more than his duty, and in doing that he had thrown no unjust impediment in the way of Sir Charles claiming his rights.

THE SUMMING-UP AND VERDICT.

The Court was crowded on Friday morning. The Attorney General and Dr. Tristram held watching briefs for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The gallery was occupied by several interested in the issue, and also by an aristocratic company. The issue stated by the Judge Ordinary, and agreed to by the counsel on both sides to be put to the jury was—"Was Lady Mordaunt fit and able to instruct her attorney on the 30th of April, and has she since become unfit, and when?"

Lord Penzance proceeded to sum up the evidence. He congratulated the jury that the cause was approaching a conclusion and referred to the avidity which had been shown by the public to take part in the trial, which he said was to be deprecated as evincing a desire to participate in the investigation of immoral subjects:—

> After all, they were no losers by public investigations of this nature. As regarded both the Prince of Wales and others whose names had been mentioned, this case had taught the jury precisely what was known previously, what was true, and precisely what had been proved. He thought it a matter of congratulation, that as the result of what could be proved, especially as regarded His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that the advocate of Sir Charles Mordaunt said honestly and fairly that he had put before the jury all that he could bring forward to justify the statement Lady Mordaunt made after her confinement in relation to the Prince of Wales, and he said that he did not impute to His Royal Highness that he had been guilty of the crime of adultery. It was only justice to the learned serjeant to say that what he said after hearing the evidence of the Prince of Wales, he likewise said the same thing substantially when he opened the case. He was afraid he caused the learned serjeant some embarrassment by requesting him in the opening to omit names, but, on reading through the shorthand-writers' notes, he found that the learned serjeant said then, as in the end, that he did not impute to His Royal Highness anything like the crime of adultery.

Tracing the evidence, and then coming to the effects of the finding of the jury, his lordship said:—

> He would not have entered into this subject if it had not been alluded to by counsel. It had been made a strong topic to urge the jury to a particular conclusion. Supposing the jury found Lady Mordaunt to be insane, it had been said that the effect would be to stop Sir Charles Mordaunt from obtaining a divorce. He might say that if Lady Mordaunt was not out of her mind, and if in the course of one, two, three, or any number of years she was restored to her place in society, Sir C. Mordaunt would have as good an opportunity then as now to come to the Court and ask for a divorce. It was wrong to say that an adverse verdict on the present occasion would bar him from future proceedings. There was a question which would have to be decided, and that was, whether the suit for divorce could go on if Lady Mordaunt was out of her mind. That question had never been decided. There was not a word about it in the statute regulating the proceedings of the Court. In criminal matters, steps could not be taken while a criminal was out of his or her mind. In most civil matters the contrary was the case, and in instances of insanity the next friend or guardian *ad litem* stepped in on behalf of the insane person. Suits for divorce on account of adultery appeared to him to occupy a middle position between civil and criminal proceedings. The jury had been asked in stirring language whether they were content that the illegitimate issue of Sir Charles Mordaunt should succeed to Sir Charles's estates, and whether they would allow the happiness, the home, and the life of this young country baronet to be blighted and blasted for ever, and whether he should be tied for life to the woman who had dishonoured his bed. The jury had to look to facts, not to results. The question of adultery was merely an incidental matter. The jury should try to ascertain whether it was shown that Lady Mordaunt had committed adultery irrespective of her own statement.

At the conclusion of his lordship's address, the jury retired, and after five minutes' deliberation returned a verdict to the effect that Lady Mordaunt was insane on the 30th of April, and had been so ever since.

THE PRESS ON THE CASE.

[THE TIMES.]

The more we consider the course of the Mordaunt case, the more constrained do we feel to regret the form in which it has been presented to the Court. We have had more than a week's surfeit of details not easily characterized in decent language, and it seems possible that it has all been to no purpose. We have had something justifying in every respect Lord Penzance's description of it as "a curious kind of inquiry." "The ordinary process of reasoning has been reversed," and at the end we are much as we were. Unless the petitioner is prepared to submit to the imputation that all which has been done has been done unnecessarily, he will have to obtain the decision of the Judges now upon the point which might have been determined at first—whether the inability of his wife to instruct an attorney arrests his claim to the remedies of the Divorce Court. His counsel has announced his determination to appeal to the Judges on this point. Their decision, whichever way it goes, must establish the mistaken character of the past inquiry. If the legal obstacle is real, we might have been spared the publicity of details leading to no result save that of injury to public morality. If it is unreal, these details must be repeated on the trial of the main issue.

[PALL-MALL GAZETTE.]

A trial in which there is much to occasion painful thought not at all unwholesome, has been so reported as to gorge with gross ideas and bestial speculations the minds of half our population. This is not a more pleasing reflection when we remember also that the scandal would have been infinitely less if the personages concerned in it had not been great people. There was a time when Britain had a Prince of Wales who enlivened society with the most audacious wickedness; what if we were to be equally entertained? The Prince of Wales, Lady Mordaunt, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Lord This, Lord That, Sir Frederick T'other—in these five names there was a charm which transferred into a *cause célèbre* one of the most vulgar and most pitiful of domestic broils. If Lady Mordaunt had been Mrs. Jones, Mr. Jones and the lawers and the doctors and the rest would scarcely have figured so long before the world. Nobody would have cared much for him, or for her, and still less should we have had thousands of gentlemen and ladies dying to learn the particulars of the lady's confinement, and what the nurse said to Jones about the baby. The enthralling interest in this trial is indeed doubly humiliating, since it manifests once more the ineradicable snobbishness of the common Briton, and an appetite for foul reading which does him even less credit.

[SATURDAY REVIEW.]

One of the uses of what is called high society is to keep up a standard of, at any rate, the proprieties of life. Unless there is a courtly, conventional, decorous, high-polite manner, and even stiffness of intercourse in society, society is no better than a vulgar crowd. And a crowd of great folks with coarse ways of thinking and coarse ways of talking is much more intolerable than the life of a tap-room. It is certain that in England for a good many years we had a certain dignity—stupid, formal, and frumpish it may be—and a certain standard in the Court. The Court of the English sovereign is now only an historical institution, but it did some good, and now we have lost it we are persuaded that it did more good than we gave it credit for. It was a standard. The Crown did give hints about moralities and indecencies. Lady Bellaston now and then perhaps managed to kiss hands, but the manners, if not the life, and sometimes even the life, of the *demi-monde* were not, as now, a matter of study and imitation. The line was not always kept with rigid pressure, but it was drawn, or it was believed that it was drawn. * * * Bankrupt dukes, spendthrift and profligate lordlings, turfite peers, the noble *habitués*—and still worse the *habituées*—of Cremorne and the Alhambra, and whosoever, of whatever rank, to whom the lesson applies, must be reminded that they not only damage their own character, which is a small matter, but—and this is a lesson which ought to be read with whatever rudeness—that they are bringing into contempt, and perhaps into danger, institutions and systems with which we can little afford to dispense, and which are of far more importance than the fools and profligates who discredit them. Even levity and carelessness of appearances and mere youthful indiscretions in those who occupy high station damage more interests than we like to think of; and a recurrence to scrupulousness and stiffness in manners is a reaction much needed.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The business in the House of Lords has not been very interesting. The failure of the Workshops Act was acknowledged by Lord Morley, who informed Lord Lyttelton that further legislation was deferred until next Session. The Sunday Trading, the Judges' Jurisdiction, and the Provisional Orders Confirmation Bills have been read and passed through Committee. A Bill, presented by Lord Redesdale, the object of which is to secure to the Church body in Ireland the profits of any living that may fall vacant during the ensuing year, if it be deemed not expedient to fill it up, was read a first time.

In the House of Commons, the case of Mr. Brogden, the member for Wednesbury, was mentioned. Replying to questions from Mr. Pemberton and Mr. F. Walpole, as to the determination of the Government not to prosecute Mr. Brogden, for the part he had taken in the Bridgwater election of 1866; whether they contemplated moving any resolution respecting him, inasmuch as the Chief Commissioner was reported to have said that it was for the House of Commons to consider if a member who had conducted himself as the hon. member had done was any longer a fit member of the House; and whether Mr. Brogden was the person of that name who was reported as guilty of bribery at the Yarmouth election in 1865, Mr. Gladstone said, with regard to the subject of identity, he had no means beyond those in the possession of his querist to enable him to form a judgment upon it. As to the other points referred to he doubted how far it was becoming or desirable to raise a discussion on a question of this kind upon a simple interrogatory, and without the person principally concerned having an opportunity by the rules of the House of taking notice of it. Moreover, Mr. Pemberton's question had only come under observation that morning; and further, it implied that the Government had power to institute a prosecution against Mr. Brogden under the Corrupt Practices Act. That, however, was not the case; for it did not come under that Act, and the passage in the Report of the Bridgwater Commissioners referring to Mr. Brogden distinctly set forth that it did not. This was not one of the cases, then, in which the Government or the Attorney-General had to consider whether they should institute a prosecution under existing statutory powers. With respect to Ministerial intentions he hoped that longer time would be given them for consideration than the few hours which had elapsed since the question had been put on the notice paper. Mr. Hibbert obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of persons admitted to the offices of priest or of deacon in the Church of England, and desiring to relinquish the same. The state of Ireland was alluded to on Monday, when, in answer to Lord J. Manners, who wanted to know whether the Government meant to introduce any measures for the security of life or the better administration of the law in cases of trial for murder in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone observed that, presuming the inquiry referred to the recent failure of the trial of Barrett in Dublin, following upon a similar failure in Galway, it was but fair to those who might be considered instrumental in bringing about the result to state that in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown there were special circumstances which would go far to account for it without imputing blame, or drawing from the event the inference that there was any indisposition to perform a public duty. With regard to the general scope of the question the intentions of the Government had been declared in the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the Session, and by these they still abided; but so far as improvements in the law within the principles of the Constitution were concerned, there were several points of that description under the consideration of the Government with respect to which he trusted, in the course of a week or thereabouts, to be able to announce a practical proposal.—On the same day Mr. Childers made his annual exposition of the state of the Navy upon a motion that 61,000 men and boys be employed in the sea and coast-guard service for the coming year. The estimates for the year were remarkable, inasmuch as, whilst they provided for a thoroughly efficient Navy, they were lower than those of any year since 1858-59. They amounted in the whole, in round figures, to £9,250,000, or £1,700,000 less than those of 1868-69, and £750,000 less than those of 1869-70. Having gone through the various items on which the principal reductions had taken place, the right hon. gentleman expounded the principles by which the administration of the Navy was guided, and the manner in which they had been carried out; their policy in connection with shipbuilding and repairing; the employment of the fleet, the number of sailors and the reserve, and lastly the new plan of promotion which the Admiralty had put in force during the year. With reference to shipbuilding, when the ships now being constructed were completed we should have two broadside iron-clads of the first-class, six of the second, nine of the third, eight of the fourth, four of the fifth, and one of the sixth; in all thirty-one broadsides; also two turret ships of the first-class, five of the second, and two of the Royal Sovereign class; together nine turret ships, and making in the whole forty broadside and turret ships, independently of unarmed gun boats, and about one hundred fighting ships of the old type. The right hon. gentleman subsequently unfolded the expected scheme of compulsory retirement for all ranks, with the option of retiring earlier, with some years service added. Under this scheme captains of the fleet may retire at seventy years of age, admirals and vice-admirals at sixty-five, rear-admirals at sixty, captains at fifty-five, and commanders at fifty. Every officer, moreover, who has not been in active service for a certain time will be compelled to retire: flag officers after ten years, captains after seven, and commanders after five; and the scale of retirement will be based upon the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1867, and depend more upon age and service than under the present system. The highest rate of retirement for an admiral will be £850 a-year, and the rates for other ranks in proportion. It was also intended to simplify the present extraordinary rules for the sea service, and to reduce the total number of flag officers to 50, captains to 150, commanders to 200, and lieutenants to 600. Mr. Corry criticised the First Lord's statement, and after the subject had been fully discussed, the motion was agreed to.—On Tuesday Mr. Bruce replied to a question whether it was not expedient, in the interest of public morality, to impose some check upon the publication of the proceedings in the Divorce Court, by referring to the debate which took place in the House in 1859, upon a motion to give Divorce Court judges the option of hearing cases with closed doors, which motion was decisively negatived. The question of Emigration came before the House on a motion by Mr. Torrens that it was expedient that measures should be adopted for facilitating the emigration of poor families to British colonies. Mr. Gladstone, observing that it was a mistake to affirm that the Government were indisposed to assist in the emigration of the unemployed, said since the peace of 1815 the working classes had been periodically in a state of distress, and this scheme of wholesale emigration had been from time to time discussed by the wisest statesmen of the century, and it had not been adopted, simply because Ministers had been daunted by the responsibility which the adoption of such a questionable policy would have cast upon them. In popular crises, such as the famine in Ireland and the famine in Lancashire, it had not been thought wise to institute a scheme of Government emigration, and at the present time, when the Revenue returns incontestably disproved the assertion that "unparalleled distress prevailed in the country," such a proposal had much less chance of success. The Government were prepared to consider any detailed scheme which might be brought before them; but to such an ambiguous resolution as that submitted by Mr. Torrens, pledging them to they knew not what, they most distinctly declined to accede. After a few words from Mr. Torrens, the House divided, the resolution being thrown out by 153 against 48. Mr. Shaw Lefevre brought in a Bill to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of tramways.

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

Now that the excitement of the Mordaunt case has cooled down, the gossip-mongers are resolved to devote themselves to Royalty. Recently we quoted a paragraph to the effect that the Queen was about to marry the Prince Augustenburg Sonderburg; the same paper from which we derived this startling intelligence has since stated that her Majesty, with true maternal feeling, has determined upon allowing the Prince of Wales £25,000 a year on account of the extra expense which his Royal Highness is put to by her Majesty's almost complete withdrawal from public life. One story is probably about as reliable as the other.

The *Globe* is merry over the new Postal Telegraph system, which has given very little satisfaction to the public, and none at all to the Press. Messages have been unwarrantably delayed—some never arriving until the papers were at press, and therefore becoming utterly useless. Our contemporary is sarcastic upon the drilling of the telegraph boys, and the rules of the service by which they are encumbered with wrappers and thick heavy leggings. The *Globe* thinks that before long the authorities' "mischievous love of pseudo-military bearing and dress which has ruined our police force is not unlikely to reduce the telegraph boys to a set of decorated dummies;" and believes it not impossible that some "messages will be delivered by a company with military honours, and perhaps to the stirring strains of a brass band." Unless affairs improve, we shall be obliged to have recourse to carrier-pigeons, as in the old days before telegraphs were, and when the postal system was in its infancy. The Press Association fell back upon this mode of conveyance the other day, and were favoured with complete success.

We are in Lent. The Carnival, which, in Catholic countries, precedes the Forty Days' Fast is over; in England we have eaten our Shrove Tuesday pancakes; and now those of us who conform to Church discipline are in penitential mood for the next six weeks, when Easter comes in with its joyous celebration, and we forget the rigid austerities of the Fast-time. The Tuesday in this week used to be a famous day. There was cock-fighting on Shrove-Tuesdays—a pastime in which some Midlanders are said to have taken especial delight; bull-baiting amused the lower classes; others found more rational enjoyment in foot-ball. In Derby, Shrove-Tuesday was wont to be celebrated by a match at football; and we see by a contemporary that on Tuesday last "a party of townsmen, remembering the feats of their ancestors, threw up a ball in the neighbourhood of Agard-street," and the game was carried on with great spirit. In some parts of the Midlands the infantile mind was alive on Shrove-Tuesday to the pastime of marbles, battledore and shuttlecock, and other games, which seem in danger of dying out before the stride in the acquirement of knowledge made by our youngsters.

The discussion which the Mines Legislation Bill has given rise to in Parliament will no doubt have a beneficial result. Hitherto we have legislated for miners too much on one side; the system of inspection has not been half carried out in some cases; and almost every week the newspapers have recorded one or another fatality until the gloomy heading, "Colliery Disaster," has become as familiar to the reader as "Births, Marriages, and Deaths." The provisions of Mr. Bruce's Bill are not favourably regarded by miners generally; and an appeal to the men has been issued by the Parliamentary Committee of the Miners' National Association. The reasons why the Bill is said not to suit the wants of the mining population are these:—(1) It does not provide that inspection shall be extended to all iron, stone, shale, and coal mines; (2) it does not contemplate a thorough inspection, "such as the miners have long desired;" (3) the hours of labour for the young may be fourteen per day; (4) the brick system is not touched, and there is no provision for weekly pays; (5) education of children is no longer a necessity; (6) weighing is not made imperative, the obnoxious system of measuring and guaging may be continued; and (7) it is not made imperative that there should be trained managers of mines, collieries, and pits. Certain other alterations are prayed for by the association. Amongst them is a request that inspectors of mines shall undergo an examination before a competent Board. With this proposition we agree; it is surely not too much to ask that these officials, upon whom the whole duty of inspecting mines falls, should be well trained in their duties, and be familiar with every detail of colliery work. The Mines Bill goes into committee on the 18th inst., and we hope that all Midland Members of Parliament will be found in their places on that day, fulfilling the duty which they owe to their constituents, and resolved to do something at least for the protection of the toilers underground.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

At length we seem to have fairly got rid of the frost, but not before it has played sad havoc with the early fixtures. The Birmingham Steeplechases did not escape; still, when it is considered for how long the second day was postponed, it must be pronounced a great success, as the company was very large. Eight ran for the Grand Annual, and the head-and-head finish between Hyppolyte (12st.) and Fan (10st. 13lbs.) was as close and exciting as that between The Nun and Benazet in 1868. Fan jumped quite in her Liverpool '67 form, and struggled home with unaccustomed gameness; but Wheeler rode Hippolyte with determination, and won in the last stride. The same jockey piloted The Nun in the race alluded to above, so he is evidently quite a "favourite of fortune" at Birmingham. The first of the numberless Croydon meetings was held towards the end of last week, and escaped without a postponement. Old Marshal Ney, who is gradually going down hill, and seems quite at home in plating company, scored a couple of wins; and Mr. Bambridge, who won a race each day with Limerick at Kingsbury last autumn, performed a similar feat again with the same animal. Handicappers seem very fond of Mr. Bambridge and Limerick, and they always escape pretty well as regards weight, in spite of one or two verdicts of "won by six lengths" recorded in their favour. Custance appeared again in the pigskin, and steered his own horse, Lad of Scotland, in a match, with no satisfactory result.

Master Tom worked very hard at Derby, as he ran four times, but only managed to score a solitary win. Primrose repeated her Lincoln victory over Scarrington, and won another race besides, so that she has fairly earned her 20 to 1 position in the Grand National quotations. The Great Midland Spring Handicap sounded far more imposing than it really was; and the best race of the meeting was the Donington Plate, in which Slap Bang, in spite of such a "crusher" as 13st. 7lbs., showed his tail to a field of sixteen hunters. Calypso, who had such a knack of running second last season, nearly recommenced the practice at Newton; however, she managed to make a dead-heat of it with Lavandière, and beat her easily in the run-off. Two of the five races fell to Hector.

The Tamworth Open Meeting was brought off on the day originally fixed for it: but the frost by no means improved the sport, as the ground was very hard. Hares were plentiful, but weak, and consequently there were a great many undecided courses. The victory of Miserere, by King Death—Forget-me-not, in the Drayton Manor Stakes, somewhat recompensed Dr. Richardson for his disappointment with Requiem in the Waterloo Cup. She ran through the stake very cleverly, and won every course with a good bit in hand. The Victoria Stakes was divided between Glendower II. by Glendower—Hearty Lass, and F. D. S., by Racing Hopfactor—Sunset; and Silverdale, by Ewesdale—Swift, took the Tweeddale Stakes. Master Livox, Master Portman, and indeed all Lord Lurgan's team, ran very badly; and we understand that his lordship is so dissatisfied with the recent performances of his dogs that he means to part with Jem Welsh, his trainer. His intention of turning Master M'Grath out of training, and sending him to the stud, has been very speedily carried into effect, and the hero of two Waterloo Cups is now advertised at fifteen guineas.

As if to make some amends for the shortcomings of the racing season, billiard matches have been unusually numerous and exciting, and turfites seem very reluctant to abandon the board of green cloth. John Roberts, jun., has amply avenged his father's defeat by Bennett, as in a "spot hazard barred" match he never gave the latter a chance. The result surprised us, but we do not consider it true form, as Bennett was very unlucky, and Roberts never played a finer game. He made breaks of 109, 51, 50, 64, 53, and 73, put together entirely by all-round play, and won by 365 points. It is singular that a match at pyramids is generally closer and more exciting than one at billiards, and some of our readers may remember the occasion on which Roberts junior played the best of fifteen games with Kilkenny, conceding him two balls in each game, and they won seven games apiece, and took seven balls each in the "decider." A match, nearly as well contested, has just taken place between the champion and Roberts, jun. It was the best of twenty-one games; they won nine each, and then the next two fell to the latter, who had been favourite throughout. Seven balls was the longest break, but the hazard striking on both sides was extremely brilliant. Symes was a tremendous favourite for the match in which he received 150 points in 1,000 from Dufton; but the latter was in excellent form, and played with great pluck and spirit. He gradually made up his leeway till the scores were called 914 to 915, and then drew away and won pretty easily. The most remarkable "entertainment" ever played took place at Aylesbury at the end of last week. The champion gave Dufton 250 points, and with breaks of 108, 140, and 291, scored the game in one hour and forty minutes, during which time his opponent only put together 210. The 291 was an incompleted break, and, at the request of the company, he continued it, and made forty-two more "spots;" thus scoring 417—the largest number on record—off the balls, and making 137 consecutive spot hazards.

It seems probable that the approaching rowing season will be a very remarkable one. Negociations are now pending for a four-oared match between the Tyne four and the celebrated St. John's (New Brunswick) crew. It is to take place in Canada; but as nothing is definitely settled it is hardly worth while to enter into the matter at present. On May 2nd Harry Kelly is to scull John Bright, in open boats, for £200 a-side, on the Tyne; and, as there is a match talked of between the ex-champion and his old opponent, Joseph Sadler, the veteran's hands will be pretty full.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

From time to time scraps of information have been made public concerning a great reflecting telescope which has been lately constructed in England for the Observatory at Melbourne, to be employed for studying the wonders of the southern skies. This instrument, which has a reflector of four feet aperture, arrived in Australia in the autumn of last year, and was erected during the winter; and the few first fruits of observation with it have been sent by the astronomer in charge, Mr. Le Sueur, to the Royal Society of London. Some five-and-thirty years ago Sir John Herschel carried one of his great telescopes to the Cape of Good Hope and brought home a rich harvest of observations upon the nebulæ located in the regions of sky not visible in our hemisphere. Numerous delineations of these mysterious objects—the protoplasms of the sky we may call them—were made by the now veteran gazer, and it has become a matter of interest to re-examine and re-delineate the same objects in order to ascertain whether they have undergone any visible changes. This will be the first work to which the new tool is applied. At the same time that magical instrument, the spectroscope, which at the date of Herschel's southern sojourn was unknown, will be employed in conjunction with the great mirror to analyse the light of the nebulæ and reveal their chemical nature, and thus informs us upon the identity or variation in the materials which compose the individual members of the vast nebular multitude. It is to one or two spectroscrapic results that Mr. Le Sueur's first report of progress mainly refers. A nebula in the constellation *Dorado* has revealed the presence of nitrogen as a prime source of its luminosity, and betrayed symptoms of the existence of hydrogen. The famous object of this class in *Orion* showed the three lines of light whereby Mr. Huggins proved its gaseous character three or four years ago; and another member of the nebular family, situated in the constellation *Argus*, exhibited the monochromatic spectrum which indicates nitrogen. This particular object promises to be a very interesting one as there are suspicions that it is undergoing considerable change in the disposition of its vapoury masses. Attempts are to be made at photographing the nebulæ; but from the extreme faintness of the greater part of these the success of this experiment is very problematical.

The Midland Boiler Insurance Company has published its usual yearly report of boiler explosions, and their consequent injuries to life and limb. The particulars of such accidents, in domestic as well as industrial establishments, are carefully gleaned and digested; but with reference to the collection of cases it must be that a considerable number escape notice, for the good reason that they are not publicly reported. A case came to the present writer's hearing last week, which does not appear, at the time of writing, to have got into the papers, notwithstanding that a life was sacrificed. It happened at Anerley, in Kent, in a private house. The history is the old tale: a close kitchen boiler, the supply pipe choked by the frost, the fire innocently lit, the steam heated to high pressure, *with no safety valve for its escape*, a terrible explosion; the cook killed, the mistress scalded in rushing to help. The law that prohibits the storage in dangerous quantities of explosive compounds, ought to provide for the punishment of every householder whose kitchen boiler, if a closed one, is not provided with a safety valve.

To test the truth of the ghastly stories, revived in connection with Tropmann's execution, about severed heads showing signs of thought and feeling, two French physicians have been experimenting upon the head of a guillotine victim, which was delivered to them within five minutes of its severation. The head was bloodless; the lower jaw had fallen, and the mouth was gaping; the features were rigid, and bore an expression of stupor, but not of pain; the eyes were open and fixed straightforwardly, the pupils being dilated, and the cornea's lustre somewhat dimned. The first experiment consisted in cleansing the ear and shouting the criminal's name into it. Not a feature moved in recognition. Next ammonia was placed under the nose, but there was no contraction of the nasal muscles. A candle was placed close to the eyes, but the pupils never altered, and though these organs were several times cauterized they showed no symptom of movement. It was evident that no life was left in any of the organs of sensation. Electricity was then applied, and it had the effect of producing vivid contractions of the facial muscles; but these evidently had no connection with the brain, for they were shown only on the side of the face to which the current was applied, and were just as strongly manifested after the skull had been drawn through and the brain removed. The experimenters conclude that at the moment of execution, on account of the sudden interruption of circulation and consequent syncope, the brain is quite as unable to feel as to express its sensations. The falling of the jaw takes place instantly, and explains the absurd stories about heads biting objects with which they have come in contact.

Several processes for water-proofing tissues are announced in the continental chemical journals. Here is one:—A pound of alum is dissolved in thirty-two pounds of water, and a pound of sugar of lead (a quick poison by the way) is separately dissolved in a like quantity of water. The two solutions are mixed, and a heavy precipitate of sulphate of lead is formed; this is allowed to settle, and the clear liquid is decanted for use. The articles to be water-proofed are steeped in it and hung in the open air to dry. Here is a second method:—Paraffin is to be agitated with clean naphtha till a cold saturated solution is obtained, and the articles are to be placed in this for a time depending upon their thickness, till they are soaked in fact, and then dried by gentle heat. A third process applies chiefly to paper. It consists in floating the sheets for an instant upon a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia, and then rolling and drying them.

BIRTHS.

GROUCUTT.—On the 24th ult., Mrs. Daniel Groucutt, Ventnor Place, Tettenhall-road, Wolverhampton, of a daughter.

STRANGEWAYS.—On the 26th ult., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of W. N. Strangeways, Esq., of a daughter.

BUSHELL.—On the 28th ult., at Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. W. Done Bushell, Harrow School, of a daughter.

DOLBY.—On the 28th ult., at Wilton House, Ross, Herefordshire, Mrs. George Dolby, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKLEY—LITT.—On the 1st of March, at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, by the Rev. J. Yardley, vicar, Frederick Buckley, of Knighton, to Hannah, second daughter of the late W. Litt, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., of Shrewsbury.

THOMPSON—REDGATE.—On the 1st of March, at St. Werburgh's Church, by the Rev. W. Wilkinson, vicar, Mr. James Thompson, to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Redgate, of Derby.

EARP—ACUTT.—On the 26th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. W. A. Cornwall, vicar, Henry Smith Earp, of Graiseley Hill, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Acutt, all of Wolverhampton.

CARTER—ROSS.—On the 1st inst., at Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Carter, of Wolverhampton, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Ross, of Leicester.

LIDINGTON—FOX.—On the 26th ult., at St. Leonard's Church, Bilston, by the Rev. Mr. Dudley, Frederick George, son of Mr. George Lidington, of Helmdon, to Charlotte Emily, only daughter of Mr. Fox, Oxford-street, Bilston.

MEARS—BOWEN.—On the 24th ult., at Bushbury Church, by the Rev. Mr. Baxter, Mr. John Mears, of Atherstone, Warwickshire, to Catherine, only daughter of the late John Bowen, of Moseley.

HINDLEY—CLEWS.—On the 24th ult., at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, by the Rev. Sommerville Lamphir, George Hindley, draper, Wednesbury, to Susan Eliza, youngest daughter of the late John Clews, formerly of Nuneaton.

PHILLIPS—COOKSON.—On the 23rd ult., at Aston Parish Church, by the Rev. G. Peake, vicar, James Hume Phillips, stationmaster, Stourbridge, to Sarah, third daughter of Emanuel Cookson, Esq., of Kew Villa, Wollaston, Stourbridge.

WHITMORE—MARTIN.—On the 24th ult., at the Parish Church, Overbury, Worcestershire, by the Rev. F. J. Holland and the Rev. T. L. Stayner, the Rev. Frederick Whitmore, second son of Edward Holland, Esq., of Dumbleton, to Penelope, youngest daughter of Robert Martin, Esq., of Overbury.

GRAY—WHITE.—On the 22nd ult., at St. Leonard's Church, Sussex, by the Rev. W. Stranger White, rector of Potter-Hanworth, near Lincoln, the Rev. Edward Gray, rector of Alwalton, Hunts, to Marie Alexandrine Julie White, of Castor House, near Peterborough, daughter of the late Charles White, Esq., of Brancolar, Nice Maritime.

TALBOT—WHITE.—On the 24th, ult., at the High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham, Charles Henry Talbot, solicitor, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late George White, F.R.C.S.

SMITH—FLUDER.—On the 1st inst, at the parish church, Boldre, Hants, by the Rev. Charles Shrubb, M.A., vicar, Walter Smith, Esq., of Islip, Oxon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., second son of William Wyke Smith, Esq., of East Moulsey, Surrey, to Alice Margaret, third daughter of the late Charles Fluder, Esq., M.D., of Lymington, Hants.

DEATHS.

MASON.—On the 24th ult., aged 78 years, Ann, wife of Josiah Mason, Erdington.

STATHAM AND JOHNSON.—On the 23rd ult., at Leyton, Essex, of consumption, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Fred. Statham, and sister of Mrs. Joseph Hatton, aged 38; on Ash Wednesday, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, mother of the above, aged 74.

CLIVE.—On the 26th ult., at Styche, Henry Bayley Clive, Esq., in his 70th year.

RUDGE.—On the 25th ult, at No. 14, Devonshire-place, of congestion of the lungs, Margaret, widow of the late Edward Rudge, Esq., of Abbey Manor, Worcestershire, and 44, Wimpole-street, London, aged 72.

MONTGOMERIE.—On the 27th ult., at No. 6, Lansdowne-crescent, Leamington, Mrs. Jane Montgomerie, widow of the late Robert Montgomerie, Esq., of Craig House, Ayrshire, aged 72.

TILLSON.—On the 28th ult., at Haydon-hill, Bushey, F. Tillson, Esq., aged 48.

LEIGH.—On the 28th ult., at Park-street, Grosvenor-square, of bronchitis, deeply lamented, Theodosia de Malsburgh, relict of the late John Ward Boughton Leigh, Esq., of Brownsover Hall, Warwickshire, and Guilsborough Park, Northamptonshire, and daughter of the late Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

[WEATHER PERMITTING.]

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE HOUNDS (Lord Henry Paget's), *at Eleven.*—Tuesday, March 8, Bull's Head, Shenstone; Friday, March 11, Four Crosses, Hatherton.

THE NORTH WARWICKSHIRE HOUNDS, *at Eleven.*—Monday, March 7, Bacon's End; Tuesday, March 8, Little Alne; Thursday, March 10, Thullaston Toll-gate: Friday, March 11, Rowington.

THE QUORN HOUNDS (Mr. Chaworth Musters's) *at Eleven.*—Monday, March 7, Brooksby; Tuesday, March 8, Swithland Village; Friday, March 11, Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake; Saturday, March 12, Belton.

THE WARWICKSHIRE HOUNDS, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, March 7, Long Itchington; Tuesday, March 8, Mitford Bridge; Thursday, March 10, Charlecote Park; Friday, March 11, Great Kineton.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE HOUNDS, *at a quarter to Eleven.* Monday, March 7, Woodcote Green; Tuesday, March 8, French Wood; Thursday, March 10, Cotheridge; Friday, March 11, at Bricklehampton.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE HOUNDS, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Saturday, March 5, Adderley.

MR. MEYNELL INGRAM'S HOUNDS, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Saturday, March 5, Normanton; Monday, March 7, Catton; Tuesday, March 8, Kingston Woods; Thursday, March 10, Eton Wood; Saturday, March 12, Wichnor Park.

THE NORTH SHROPSHIRE HOUNDS (the Hon. R. C. Hill's), *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, March 7, Acton Reynald; Friday, March 11, Tern Hill.

THE NORTH COTSWOLD HOUNDS (Lord Coventry's, *at Eleven.*—Saturday, March 5, Spring Hill Lodges.

THE COTSWOLD HOUNDS, *at Eleven.*—Saturday, March 5, Withington Village.

THE SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE HOUNDS, *at half-past Ten.*—Tuesday, March 8, Whitfield; Thursday, March 10, England's Gate (by invitation); Saturday, March 12, Hoarwithy Bridge.

THE NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE HOUNDS (Mr. Arkwright's), *at half-past Ten.*—Monday, March 7 (a bye); Tuesday, March 8, Garnstone; Friday, March 11, Fifth Milestone, Froomes Hill Road.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HOUNDS, *at Eleven.*—Saturday, March 5, Tormarton.

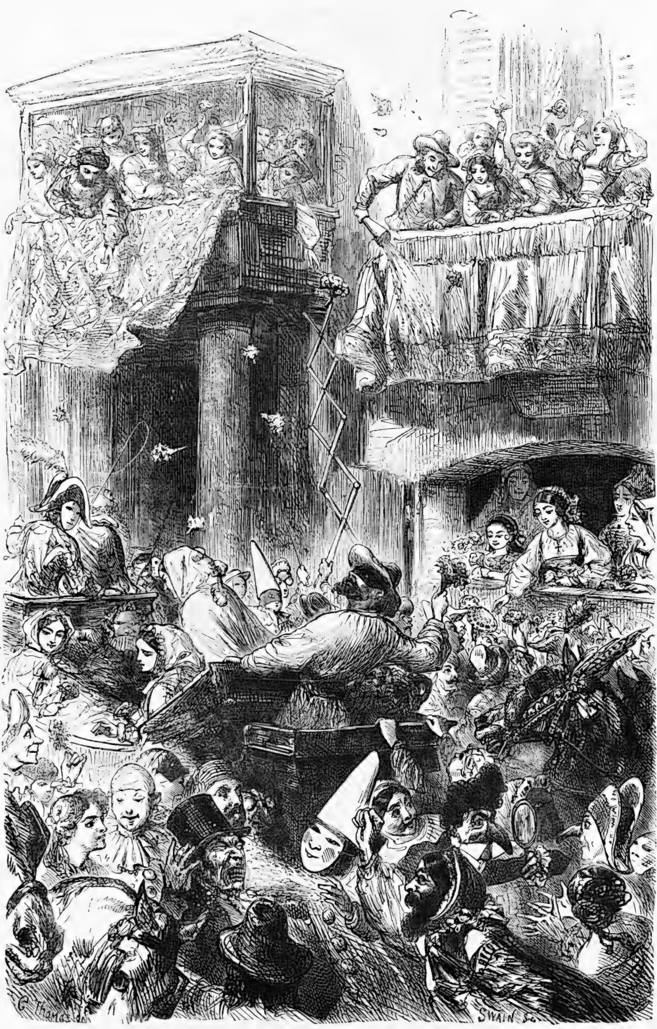
THE HIGH PEAK HARRIERS, *at Twelve.*—Saturday March 5, at Parsley Hay Wharf; Tuesday, March 8, the Duke of York; Saturday, March 12, at Cold Eaton.

THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

"Carnival," as defined by Byron, rightly means "farewell to flesh;" for the festival concludes on Ash Wednesday, from which day the Roman Church commands a rigorous fast through Lent. Carnival-time at Rome is a sort of Saturnalia during the eight days of its celebration, and the Holy City undergoes a complete metamorphosis. There are few quarters in which tokens of its reign do not appear in the shape of an endless variety of costumes, exhibited in shops of all descriptions, which have become extempore masquerade warehouses, containing harlequins, mysterious-looking dominoes, punchinelli, and dresses of all periods, many of them stuffed, and hanging by the neck, or standing beside the door, looking as though they had officiated at every Carnival for the last half century. In the grocers' and confectioners' shops are bushels of sugar-plums, bonbons, and tempting little trifles done up in gold, silver, and coloured papers. The expenditure of *scudi* annually is estimated at one million, about £212,500; the expenditure of *fun* defies calculation. The grand scene of the Carnival is the Corso, a straight street about a mile in length, which, though considerably too narrow for the comfortable performance of business or pleasure, is the best street in the Eternal City. On a great Festa day, all the windows and balconies are hung with tapestries and draperies of the brightest colours, and flags and streamers of every kind flutter in the air. The festival is opened in due form by a Cardinal; it commences each day at one o'clock, reaches its climax about four, and concludes with a horse-race just before the Ave Maria. The fifth day, "Giovedi grasso" (fat Thursday), as it is termed, is considered *the* day, especially among "the people," whose custom it is on that day to do their utmost in the way of costume.

The scene in the Corso, when the weather is fine, is exhilarating to a degree. Mr. T. R. MacQuoid, in a capital description of the Carnival, says every window and balcony, from top to bottom of the houses, is decorated with draperies of some bright colour, and every window and balcony is occupied by spectators of and combatants in the revel, many in masquerade attire, and all gaily dressed. The fronts of the shops have been removed, and the spaces fitted up like the boxes of a theatre. Bright-coloured streamers float out into the street, innumerable rods project from the windows, baited with oranges, bonbons, and quaintly dressed puppets, which are bobbed among the passing crowd, and the unceasing shower of bouquets, &c., from above and below—all give a life and flutter to the scene impossible to describe. The street is almost impassable, so thickly is it crowded by revellers on foot, and two ranks of carriages slowly moving in opposite directions; but let us move on, noting as we go a few of the different scenes that are occurring. Look at that girl at a first-floor window on the left, she whose fine figure is shown to the best advantage in a bright blue jacket and crimson vest, and a black velvet cap set knowingly on her head. She has not missed a day of the eight; and each day, from the commencement to the end, has stood smilingly at her post, receiving tribute from her admirers, and dispensing favours with the grace of a queen. Look, one stops beneath her window, and throws a choice bouquet; but his aim is bad, and it falls into the hands of one of the many urchins around, who, like harpies, dart upon anything near them. She nevertheless acknowledges the attempt with a smile, and drops a bonbon in return. He stretches forth his hand to catch it, but some flowers from a neighbouring window on one side, and a shower of *confetti* on the other, confuse him, and the bonbon follows the fate of the bouquet; but before he has recovered himself, the lady has taken a little basket decorated with ribbons, placed another bonbon within, and commenced lowering it by a string; it soon reaches his eager hand, and he presses it to his lips with rapture; then, diving into a pouch by his side, produces some still choicer trifle, and puts it into the basket. The lady quickly pulls it up, and smiles graciously; and he, laying his hand on his heart, goes his way. Who is this stalking so gravely along, dressed in black, with knee breeches, capacious wig, and spectacles, immense shirt-frill and buckles, and a large book under his arm? See, he stops two masked young ladies in short petticoats and flesh-coloured stockings, takes one by the wrist, and solemnly feels her pulse; the result is a portentous shake of the head, and the word "*innamorata*," pronounced in solemn tones. He opens his book, and is about to read, when a being dressed in white, his coat ornamented with huge red buttons, a white cap on his head, and his face of a floury paleness, rushes past with an unearthly yell, bestowing as he goes a sounding blow, with an inflated bladder fastened to a stick, upon the Doctor's back; and at the same moment a shower of *confetti* from a passing carriage turns his black garments into the hue of a miller's. That domino at an upper window, fishing about with an orange over the heads of the crowd, thinks it is quite secure, and is complacently facetious over the failure of a young man in a carriage, who, in trying to grasp it, almost loses his balance, only saving himself by clutching desperately at a long-bearded Turk, his companion; but lo! while the fisherman is enjoying the effects of his skill, a hooked stick is suddenly thrust out of a lower window, the line dragged in, and the next moment it hangs baitless in the air, a derisive peal of laughter following. Surely yonder sits a woman on a coach-box, handling the whip and reins like a practised Jehu. She turns her face towards us. What a mistake we have made! Do you not see the whiskers beneath those well-oiled ringlets? Among the "fast" young Romans, this is a very favourite disguise. "*Brava! brava!*" See that fair young girl with round, rosy cheeks, and fine white teeth: her hair all dishevelled with her exertions, how she struggles against a very hurricane of bouquets and sugar-plums—returning them with both hands in a perfect fever of excitement and delight! She indeed enjoys the Carnival with all her joyous young heart. She seems made for the situation. Various are the contrivances by which the safe delivery of a bouquet or bonbon is insured without throwing them. Perhaps the most clever is carried by yonder policinello;—it appears to be a number of pieces of painted wood, fastened together; but wait a moment; he is fixing some flowers to it. He stops under a window a good height from the ground, where stand two pretty girls costumed *à la paysanne*, in white head-dresses and red bodices; he looks up at them with a comical grin, and they throw him flowers. Holding up his little instrument with both hands, he gives a quick jerk with his elbows, and up fly a connected series of wooden diamonds (like a gigantic child's toy), with his flowers on the highest point. The girls are a little startled at first; then, with a merry laugh, they make a dash at the bouquet,—at the same time, however, a little puppet at the end of a string passing slowly across the window diverts the attention of one of them; she makes a grasp at it, but the doll, moved by a skilful hand, flies from her like a Will-o'-the-Wisp; meanwhile her companion has secured the bouquet, and the diamonds have returned to their former shape. The cries of "*Fiori—ecco fiori! Confetti, confetti, un bajocco la libra!*" (Flowers—here are flowers! Sugar-plums, one bajocco a pound!), bawled by twenty or thirty voices, fill the air; and here we are at the top of the Via de' Condotti, the street by which the carriages must enter the Corso, and which is a complete market-place for flower and *confetti* sellers. We are now in the very thick of the fun. That is the long balcony of the Caffé Nuovo, chiefly occupied by foreigners. At this part of the Corso the English are in great force, pelting away, especially the fairer portion, with unflagging spirit. Attached to the fronts of the balconies in which they stand, are long wooden boxes filled with ammunition. "*Ecco fiori, ecco fiori! Confetti, confetti!*" No pause to the fun. The air is darkened with flowers, and whitened with *confetti*, and rings with peals of laughter. . . . . Here the representatives of a dozen different nations jostle one another — Italians, English, Americans, French, Germans, Swiss, Danes, Poles, Russians, Greeks, &c.—all animated for once by one object, forgetting their individuality in the enjoyment of the moment. Among the maskers on foot there is the greatest variety of costume, especially in a ridiculous style. Policinelli by the score; *vivandières* enough for an army; young ladies in black masks and full muslin petticoats, quite the ballet-dancer's cut, always talking on a high note; men in fancy Court dresses, with huge bag-wigs and buckles, looking at everything through immense eye-glasses; harlequins—enormous faces with scarcely any legs; Indians, feathers and war-paint complete; mediæval costumes, one leg red, the other yellow; men with false noses a foot long, &c., &c.

The diversion of the moccoletti is very lively. Every one engaged in it carries a lighted candle, which every one else tries to extinguish. When the candles are blown out the streets ring with the words "*Senza moccolo!*" (without a light!) and amid all the tumult and wild sport the carnival ends, and fasting and devotion take the place of revelry.



THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., was elected for Tipperary on Saturday. There was rioting at Clonmel and Thurles.

The Catholics and the Education Bill.—A committee, of which the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Petrie, and Lord Howard of Glossop are members, has been formed on behalf of English Roman Catholics to watch the course of the Education Bill through Parliament, and to endeavour, in conjunction with several Roman Catholic members of Parliament, to have certain amendments introduced into it.

Mr. Lowe and the Brewers.—On Friday a large deputation of brewers, headed by Mr. Whitebread, M.P., Mr. Bass, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P., waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his official residence, to urge upon his consideration the hardship and arbitrary character of the tax imposed upon brewers in lieu of the hop duties. Mr. Pryor (of Truman and Hanbury), in the course of a statement, said it was not correct that the great brewers were in favour of the tax. Mr. Lowe could not see how the imposition of the duty (1s. a quarter on malt) infringed the principle of Free Trade. Mr. Waddell, of Birmingham, declared that the tax was felt by the brewers of that town, who numbered about 1,800, as most vexatious, and moreover, by its imposition hops had not been made any cheaper. Mr. Lowe promised to consider what the deputation had said.

The Welsh Fasting Girl.—A decided step in this case has at length been taken. On Monday Mr. Coleridge appeared on behalf of the Crown at a meeting of magistrates in Carmarthen to open the prosecution against the doctors who had undertaken the charge of the Welsh fasting girl before her death. Mr. Coleridge asked that a bill might be sent to the grand jury of the assizes. He commented severely and at length upon the conduct of the doctors during the girl's illness, and appealed to the court to give their consent to the case being sent to a tribunal where the entire treatment of the fasting girl would be satisfactorily investigated, and the mysteries still surrounding it be cleared up. The magistrates ultimately adjourned the consideration of the matter till Thursday.

Ireland.—There was great rioting at the election for Tipperary, where a vacancy was caused by the illegal election of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa. The polling was very close, Mr. Heron, Q.C., having a majority of only four over his opponent Mr. Kickham, for whom the majority is claimed on the ground that votes were improperly refused by the Sheriffs' deputies in Clonmel and Tipperary. The tenantry of the Queen's County have protested against the Government Land Bill. Mr. George Smith, a landlord residing at Kanturk, near Mallow, was shot at while dining on Sunday. Mr. Smith was wounded in the leg.

Financial Position of Spain.—According to a statement made by the Minister of Finance in the Cortes on Monday, Spain is not so badly off as was reported. The Minister said that the Government were able to meet all pressing wants, and that the Bank of Spain had placed its resources at the disposal of the Government. He calculated that if there was no Carlist rising, or other serious disturbance of the country's peace, the deficit in this year's return would be about 613 million reals.

The Germans and Capital Punishment.—There is a desire to put an end to capital punishment in Germany. On Monday, when the draft of the new penal code for North Germany was brought forward in the Parliamentary Chamber at Berlin, an amendment proposing that the terms of clause 1 should be altered so that death penalties might be abolished was proposed, and much animated controversy on the question followed. The amendment was carried on Tuesday.

One Hundred and Twenty Men Drowned!—A telegram received from Galle states that one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail vessels had come into collision with an American corvette, the Oneida, when off Yokohama. The latter ship sank almost immediately after the catastrophe, and about 120 of those on board perished.

American Finance.—There is a general expectation in America that a return to specie payments is not far off. President Grant has instructed Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, by whom the declaration has been reported to a New Hampshire audience, to state that what had been done by the Administration to effect an honest collection and economical expenditure of the revenue was only an earnest of what the Government intended to do. Every dollar of superfluous expenditure would be cut off. This declaration has been well received.

The *Undergraduates' Journal* says that there are at present 2,203 undergraduates at Oxford. The number in 1869 was 2,113, and in 1865 it was 1,719.

The Court.—On Friday afternoon the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales were present: the Queen wore a rich black silk dress, with a train trimmed with miniver and crape, and a white tulle cap with a long veil, the former ornamented with large diamonds, and surmounted with a coronet of diamonds and sapphires. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, cross, and brooch of diamonds, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a petticoat of white silk, with bouillons of tulle and gold blonde, and a train of rich white and gold brocaded silk, Indian ornaments of pearls, diamonds, and emeralds; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; orders, Catherine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, and the Danish Order. On Saturday afternoon the Queen left for Windsor Castle.

FILEY.

To those who like a quiet sea-side resort, where health may be recruited without fear of endangering it by over gaiety, we recommend Filey, on the Yorkshire coast, as the place to spend a short holiday. One of the great charms of Filey is its quiet. Twice a day a band plays in the public gardens, there is an occasional entertainment in the season, and that is all in the shape of amusement so-called. There is no theatre, and balls are rarely given. The natural beauties of the place, however, once seen, are not to be forgotten. The sands are five miles in length; a delightful lounge is formed by the "Brigg," a natural pier of rock; the cliffs are accessible, and command a superb crescent-like bay reaching to Flamborough Head; and the steamers and sailing-vessels deprive the sea of any monotony. The characteristic of Filey is its hardy race of fishermen, who in the matter of temperate habits stand at an immeasurable superiority above those of their own class at Flamborough and Scarborough. With the high tide on Saturday mornings the whole fleet of fishing-yawls may be seen under easy sail making for the bay, and, in succession, beaching themselves upon the smooth fine sands on which they lie, while the fish are landed, the nets changed, and the men take their dinners. With the next flood-tide they get under sail again and run out to sea and are changed at the end of every twelve weeks. The old men who are unable to go to sea catch crabs and lobsters on the north side of the Brigg, where billet, and occasionally salmon-trout, and in the bay, garnet, haddock, whiting, and dabs, may be caught.

HADLEIGH CASTLE.

In a previous number was given an engraving of Hadleigh Church and Rectory; this week we illustrate Hadleigh Castle, "the Tower of Essex," as it is sometimes called. Built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry II., Hadleigh was one of the four fortified buildings in the eastern counties called Royal Castles—the other three being Colchester Castle, Languard Fort, and Tilbury Fort. Hadleigh Castle is now little more than a mass of ruins, but enough remains to show its ancient grandeur. The castle suffered severely during the civil wars, and from that period its decay dates. In the summer the picturesque ruin is visited by picnic parties, for whom the place and surrounding views of rural scenery have great attractions.

BY THE THAMES.

"A praty town by Tamise ripe"—the sentiment is Leland's, and it brings to the memory visions of "nature in her gentlest dress," and of all the glorious river-scenery of father Thames. Mr. Cholmeley A. Leigh, taking Leland's line as a text, has sung the praises of "Tamise" in a poem from which we give a few extracts. Mr. Leigh, describing the scenes on the banks of the famous river, writes:—

Fair Oxford, with her crown of towers,
Fair Eton in her happy bowers,
The "reach," by Henley broadly spread,
High Windsor, with her royal dead,
And Richmond's lawns, and Hampton's glades;—
What shore has memories and shades
Like Tamise ripe!

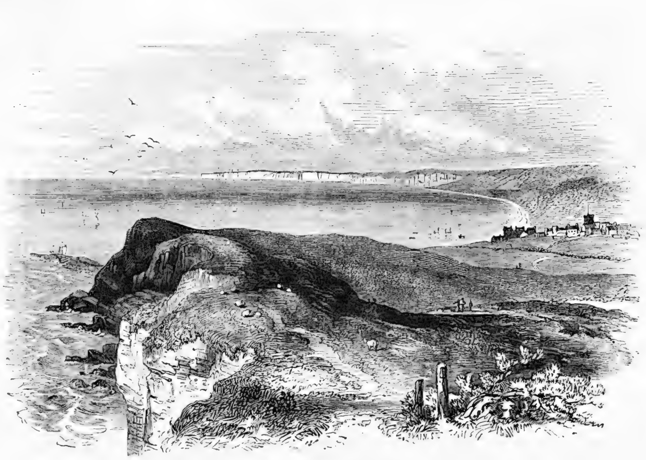
Not vine-covered Rhine, nor Danube's flood,
Nor sad Ticino, red with blood;
Not ice-born Rhone, or laughing Seine,
Nor all the golden streams of Spain:—
Far dearer to our English eyes,
And bound with English destinies,
Is Tamise ripe.

High up on Danesfield's guarded post,
Great Alfred turned the heathen host;
Below, the vaults of Hurley sent
A tyrant into banishment;
And still more sacred was the deed
Done on the isle of Runnymede,
On Tamise ripe.

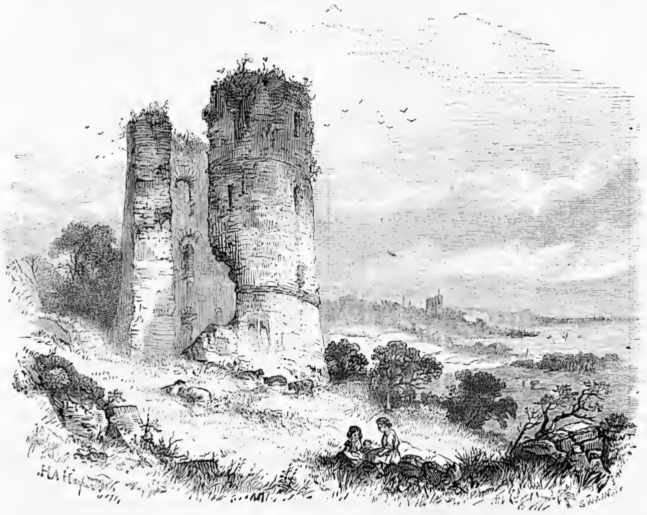
And down, where commerce stains the tide,
Lies London in her dusky pride,
Deep in dim wreaths of smoke infurl'd'
The wonder of the modern world:
How much to love within the walls
That lie beneath the shade of "Paul's,"
By Tamise ripe!

And if, which God in Heaven forfend,
On us an alien foe descend,
The ancient stream has many a son
To fight and win as Alfred won;
High deeds shall illustrate the shore,
And freedom shall be saved once more
On Tamise ripe.

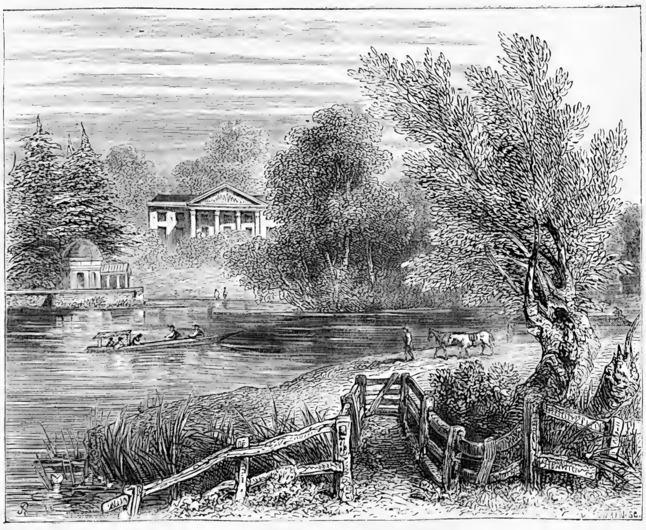
Illuminated Almanacs. — We have received two very handsome illuminated almanacs. The first is from Messrs. J. Creese and Co., lithographers, Birmingham. It is an exquisite bit of workmanship, highly creditable to the artistic and mechanical efficiency of the firm. The second, from Mr. Henry Wright, stationer, Birmingham, is an example of foreign art, and one of the best specimens of its kind that we have seen.



VIEW OF FILEY AND BAY.



HADLEIGH CASTLE.



BY THE THAMES.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

A romantic story formed the subject of an action tried at Warwick Assizes on Saturday, before Mr. Baron Cleasby. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., was for the plaintiff, John Bickley, an engineer in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway at Coventry; and Mr. Overend appeared for the defendant, Mr. John Augustus Dickson, a traveller in the employ of Messrs. Gawry, general merchants, Watling-street, London. The action was brought to recover £68 6s. 6d., alleged to have been expended for the maintenance, education, and board of the plaintiff's daughter, at the defendant's request. The plaintiff's daughter was in May, 1868, barmaid at Perrot's restaurant, Milk-street, London, and there formed the acquaintance of the defendant, which acquaintance ripened into a warm attachment on both sides, and the defendant induced her to give up her situation, accompanied her to Coventry, and after acquainting her father with their engagement, and representing himself as having an income of £400 or £500 a year, desired him to maintain her at home, and have her taught, at his request, such accomplishments as would fit her to become his wife. The marriage was arranged to take place on the following Christmas, and in the interim a long and affectionate correspondence passed between them. He gave her an engagement ring, made her various presents, hoped she would have her dresses made stylish, so as to show her "pretty little figure," and his letters breathed the warmest and most ardent affection. In the following October, however, his love began to cool, and when she inquired the cause of his altered conduct to her, he wrote her a cruel letter, which, the learned counsel said, was almost obliterated with the tears she had shed over it. He said "he did not know there was any law which compelled a man to concentrate his love on one object; but he felt himself quite at liberty to enjoy himself in any society or place, whether good or bad, without being questioned as to the propriety of his conduct; and if his mode of procedure did not suit her she had better say so at once, that they might come to some understanding." The disappointment to Miss Bickley was so severe that she pined, and on the 16th of the following May she died of a broken heart at Maidstone. The defendant agreed to a verdict for £35, in addition to the £6 9s. 9d. paid into Court.

A large meeting of the Leicester Education League was held on Monday. The compulsory clauses of Mr. Forster's bill, and the provisions respecting religious teaching, were strongly objected to. The general provisions of the bill are to be petitioned against.

Transport by Wire Ropes.—It appears that the method of transport by wire ropes which was tried on an experimental line near Leicester last year has made considerable progress since that time. Thirteen lines, varying from short distances to four miles in length, have been constructed, and upwards of 100 miles are in course of preparation or under contract. The French and Belgian patents have been purchased by MM. Cail and Co., the locomotive engineers, by whom they are being extensively worked, and a line of 60 miles is being projected for the carriage of coffee in Ceylon, a five-mile section of which has just been placed on Brighton Downs and will be ready for exhibition in a few days.

Outrage and Murder.—A shocking outrage upon a girl named Emma Rivers, the daughter of an innkeeper at Penzance, is reported. On Thursday evening she left home for the purpose of going on an excursion to the First and Last Hotel, at Land's End. On Saturday morning, at an early hour, her dead body was discovered in a deserted house near that place, and there is every reason to believe that she was outraged and subsequently murdered. A young man named Henderson has been apprehended, who was last seen in her company.

The New Midland Asylum for Idiots. — Messrs. Matthews and Quilter, 10, Cloak-lane, London, are the successful competitors for the new building for this institution. Their design bore the motto "Comfort and Convenience." The buildings proposed to be erected first will accommodate 104 patients, while the entire design shows accommodation for 268. With regard to cost, the authors of "Convenience and Comfort" state their opinion that £8,000, the amount named, would be insufficient to carry out the first portion of the buildings; and Mr. Waterhouse (consulting architect) thinks that the other competitors are mistaken who believe that the work could be accomplished for that sum.

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CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New Street, Birmingham. [408

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These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [447

THE BIRMINGHAM GENERAL WOOLLEN CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
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THOMAS HOLROYD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPER.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CLOTHS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, CABINET, AND GREY AND BLACK COFFIN CLOTHS.
Patterns Post Free. *Cards Prepared for Merchant Tailors.* [498

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Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR *(Post Free).*
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It contains all the best-paying and safest Stock and Share Investments of the day.
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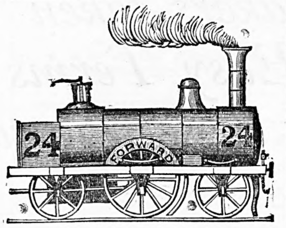
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C. [419



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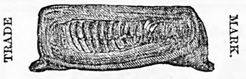
24, *SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM,*
AND AT 39, *BROAD STREET, ISLINGTON.*

PROPRIETORS,
MUGGERIDGE AND GREENING, [600

W. BEARDMORE, VELOCIPEDE MANUFACTURER, 25½, Horse-fair. Two Wheels, Three Wheels, Four Wheels, from £2 upwards; also, Velocipedes for Ladies, light, easy, and elegant. A choice selection always on hand in the Show Rooms. Instructions given Free to all purchasers: to Ladies, by Mrs. Beardmore; to Gentlemen, by Mr. Beardmore. [631



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THOMAS TAYLOR,
12, *HIGH STREET,*
(OPPOSITE THE MARKET HALL), BIRMINGHAM. [630

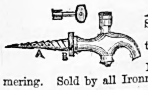
33, *NEW STREET.*

MESSRS. WALTER AND HENRY DEW,
(SUCCESSORS TO MR. R. LLOYD),
Beg to announce that they are offering the remaining portion of
MR. LLOYD'S STOCK
At a Further Great Reduction in Price.

THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Dressmaking in all its branches, by experienced and efficient hands. [632

DON'T WASTE YOUR BEER.



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The Best and Cheapest, to Screw through the Cork.

No Sediment Disturbed.

No Taps Spoiled by Hammering. Sold by all Ironmongers. [570

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MASON'S CELEBRATED RUSKS, for INFANTS and INVALIDS, prepared under his own personal superintendence from the finest Wheaten Flour, are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession as the best Farinaceous Food yet produced, and being light, nutritious, and easily digested, are admirably suited for Infants and Invalids.

Delivered to any part of the Town and Suburbs.

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CHARLES ALLDRIDGE & SON are now making First-class BILLIARD TABLES, complete, with all appointments, suitable for private use, from

20 GUINEAS.

Works and Show Room:—
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Dressing Cases, suitable for Wedding and other Presents, always in stock. [594

JOHN BRYCE AND Co.

Finest Pale Cognac, 28s. Best London Gin, 13s. 4d.
Old Jamaica Rum, 17s. Old Irish or Scotch Whisky, 18s.
Jersey Brandy, 17s. per gallon.
Sherries 24s. 30s. 36s. to 60s. Ports 26s. 32s. 38s. 42s. to 72s.
Champagnes 42s. 54s. 66s. 78s.
Clarets 12s. 16s. 20s. 24s. to 68s. Sparkling Hock, 66s.
Moselle 60s. per dozen.

44, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [463

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456

I BEG TO RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE KIND SUPPORT WITH WHICH I HAVE BEEN FAVOURED FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

THE LARGE INCREASE OF MY BUSINESS HAVING RENDERED THE ASSISTANCE OF A PARTNER DESIRABLE, I HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP MR. JOHN NORTON, WHO HAS HAD MOST EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN THE EXECUTION OF FURNISHING ORDERS, AND HAS FOR SOME YEARS PAST FILLED THE POSITION OF MANAGER AND DESIGNER IN THE CABINET FURNITURE DEPARTMENT AT MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN, KING, AND JONES'S, OF THIS TOWN.

MR. NORTON'S PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC KNOWLEDGE, SUPPLEMENTED BY THE RESOURCES OF MY MANUFACTORY, WILL, I TRUST, BE AN ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE THAT ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO THE NEW FIRM WILL BE EXECUTED IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

I AM,
YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,
GEORGE MARRIS.

26, 27, 28, BULL STREET.
MANUFACTORY, COACH YARD,
BIRMINGHAM. [574

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
Every Blade Warranted.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, Balanced Handles, from 9s. to 42s. per doz.
BLACK HANDLE KNIVES and FORKS, from 6s. to 16s. per set.
Also a large assortment of
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS,
(LATE E. SHAW)
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [529

CHARLES RIMMER,
Manufacturer of
SEWING NEEDLES, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS, &c.
PRIORY STREET, ALCESTER. [483

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HOME BREWED ALES of the choicest quality and in splendid condition.

Barley Mow Commercial Hotel,
STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.
484] *J. FLETCHER, Proprietor.*

COUNTRY LADIES AND LONDON FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day, addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis; nay, all London themselves.

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MOURNING
JAYS
247, 249, 251
REGENT STREET

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced dressmakers and milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent Street.

JAY'S,
THE
LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY LIMITED.

Coffins of the SARCOPHAGUS DESIGN, with Coped Lids, as recommended by the ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and now so much used, can be despatched at a few minutes' notice.

Prices and particulars sent, post free, from the Offices of the Company,

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BIRMINGHAM. [503

GREENHOUSES can now be Produced by a judicious combination of WOOD, IRON, and GLASS, for the fabulously low sum of £5.—For particulars, send stamp to T. H. P. Dennis and Company, Anchor Works, Chelmsford. [517

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All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

PIANO-FORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale, or Hire, and on the three years' system,
AT MR. HARRISON'S GREAT MIDLAND
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.
COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE. [549

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W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

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TAILORS,
OF 30, BULL ST. AND
Exchange Buildings,
NEW ST., Birmingham.
Special Premises
FOR
JUVENILE CLOTHING
29, BULL ST.

[459

FINE ARTS.—Noblemen and gentlemen wishing their Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, or Valued, should consult Mr. A. W. SHARP, 7, York Terrace, York Road, Upper Holloway, London, who will also be glad to give his experienced advice in the Purchase of Pictures. Instruction in Landscape and Marine Painting. Terms, according to distance from London. [412

PARIS.—LAND.—Estate and Commercial Agency, 8, Place de la Madeleine, conducted by Mr. de Bernardy, Foreign Law Agent, Established 1835. The only English and International Office of Agency in the French Capital.—References in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. [510

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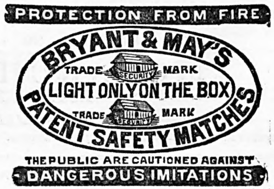
WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS,
21A, UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM. [466



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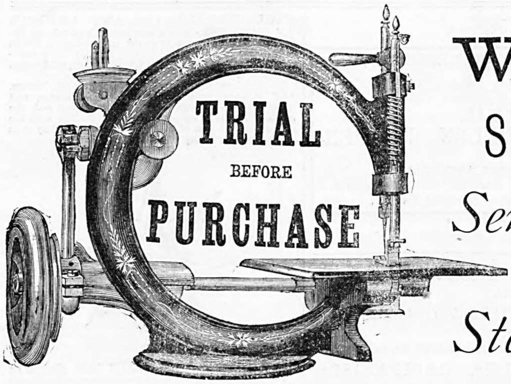

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Sent for a Month's Trial, free and Carriage Paid to any Station in the Kingdom.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE.

Machines of other Makers taken in Exchange at their Market Value. Easy Terms of Payment without Extra Charge, for those who cannot pay the full price at once.

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CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	,,
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HARD COAL	7s. 6d.	,,
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CANNEL GAS COAL.

Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices to other Railway Stations, including rate, apply to

JOHN N. BROWN,
428]. *Union Passage, Birmingham.*

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, LIMITED,
58, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

The Directors beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of Birmingham and its vicinity, that they have appointed

MESSRS. DAVIS
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
WILL ALWAYS BE
ON SALE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.
THE PATTERNS WILL COMPRISE ALL THE
NEWEST AND MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
And the Prices will be the same as at the Worcester Show Rooms.

Worcester, October, 1869. [425

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PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE,
As fitted to existing Coppers.

70 to 80 large Garments can be Washed at one time in 25 minutes, without Labour or Rubbing, with one of the small sizes.

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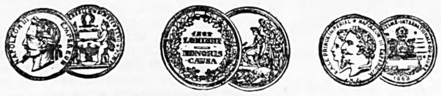

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
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(To the Queen)
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, AND 66, JERMYN STREET,
LONDON. [443

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GOOD DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per Doz.
GOOD USEFUL PORT, 24s. per Doz.

JAMES FOX AND CO.,
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1, 2, and 3, PHILIP STREET. [472

JOHN R. EDWARDS,
38, *SNOW HILL,*
BABY LINEN MANUFACTURER AND FANCY DRAPER.
An Immense Variety of
CHILDREN'S FROCKS AND PINAFORES. [545

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EVERY description of MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
SHOW ROOMS FOR MOURNING MILLINERY.
MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.

BACH AND BARKER,
PROPRIETORS.
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IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BINDINGS.

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CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,
For Variety and Cheapness unsurpassed.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*
[409 JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

[511

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON. [514

MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON; AND EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

President—The Right Hon. EARL POULETT. Bankers—The UNION BANK OF LONDON. Fire Insurances on the Non-tariff Principle. Every risk on its merits. Marine Insurance on Liberal Terms. Prompt Settlements. Household Insurance, 1s. 6d. per cent.—W. H. HODGES, General Manager. Agents required to represent this Company. [470

Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*March* 5, 1870.

NOTICE.

In deference to several applications, we have reduced our advertising scale for the following classes of advertisements:

Situations Wanted,
Situations Vacant,
Miscellaneous Articles for Sale,
Apartments, and Houses to Let.

These, in future, will be inserted at a uniform charge of 3d. per line. Prepayment in Postage Stamps, or otherwise, will be necessary in all cases.

⁂ Illustrated advertisements of Houses to Let and Estates for Sale at special rates. The charge for an advertisement, including engraving and block, size and style of the "To Let" (illustrated,) in this column is £1. 1s. for one insertion; if continued more than once, the rate will be the ordinary charge of 3d. a line, space of block measured as lines. Our artist can draw and engrave from photographs of properties, or from the roughest pencil, pen and ink, or coloured sketches.

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GOVERNESS PUPILS REQUIRED immediately in a Private Select Day School, which affords them an excellent opportunity for self-improvement, in English, and French, latter by a native. No premium. Emolument £5, with increase of £2 10s. each year, if satisfactory. Apply personally, 40, Sloane-street, London, at 11.30, for between 2 and 3. [617

APPRENTICE to the LETTER-PRESS and CUT PRINTING.—There is an OPENING for an Apprentice at the Printing Offices of the *Illustrated Midland News*. A small Premium.—Apply at the Publishing Offices, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS. — There will shortly be an OPENING for two Apprentices in the ENGRAVING Department of the *Illustrated Midland News*. The Pupils will have the advantage of instruction at the hands of first-class London Engravers. A Premium will be required.—Apply, by letter, to Hatton & Co., 108, New Street, Birmingham.

A CATHOLIC Young Lady desires an ENGAGEMENT as Governess to Young Children or Companion to a Lady. Acquirements: English, Music, and French. Can give good references.—Address, E.C., Kerbey's, Bookseller, 118, Whitechapel-road, London. [618

BOOT and SHOE TRADE.—A Gentleman, with a large connection in Scotland, would REPRESENT, on commission, an English FIRM in rivetted and machine made. References.—Address, A., Mr. Kelman's, 520, Gallowgate, Glasgow. [619

TO GASFITTERS and Others.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY REQUIRE the services of a FOREMAN FITTER, who must be competent to attend to internal and external fittings and repair of meters. Salary to commence at £250 per annum.—Application, by letter only, accompanied by testimonials under cover, endorsed outside, "Application for Foreman Fitter," to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, 4, Great Winchester-street Buildings, London, not later than Monday, March 7, 1870. [620

TO WHOLESALE WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.—A Commercial Traveller, with an established connexion in the Western Counties, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, Commercial, Post Office, Exeter. [621

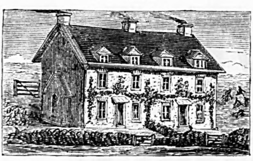
SERVANTS OF ALL CLASSES (Male and Female) and ATTENDANTS (Male and Female) for ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, &c., may be obtained daily at Messrs. Chapman and Potter's Registry Office, 196, High Holborn. Established 1839. Monthly Subscription for one servant, 2s, 6d. Annual, One Guinea for any number. A large number of Servants in daily attendance. Close on Saturdays at Two o'clock. [622

WANTED, now, or at Lady-day, a SHOP and Convenient HOUSE, suitable for Bookseller and Stationer (in Broad-street, Parade, or Bristol-street). Rent moderate.—Address, B., 108, New-street.

SELECT GOVERNESS' AGENCY.—Miss Adams has established this Agency to supply Families of distinction, and good Schools, with first-class English and Foreign GOVERNESSES. Miss Adams's high attainments enabling her to select with judgment those ladies best qualified for their various positions.—17, Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne Park Station, London, W. No registration fees. [635

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET.



A SEMI-DETATCHED NINE ROOMED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, as above, with stable, &c., &c., in the vicinity of Bromsgrove, to be LET; or, with the one adjoining, already well tenanted, might be purchased at a very reasonable price.—Apply to Mr. Wm. Gabb, Droitwich. [633

FOR SALE by Private Contract, old-established IRONWORKS, consisting of TWO BLAST FURNACES, with Calcining Kilns, Coke Ovens, and Fire Brick Sheds. Also, Rolling Mills, Forges, Foundry, &c.

These valuable works will be sold at a low valuation, and the payments can be extended over a lengthened period.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Pringle, Licensed Professional Valuer of Engineering Plant, &c., 7, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [625

TO be DISPOSED OF, in one of the best market towns in East Suffolk, a genuine BOOKSELLING, Stationery, and Printing BUSINESS, to which is attached a very excellent China, Glass, and Earthenware trade. Established in 1834, and in present hands nineteen years. The proprietor will not be leaving the neighbourhood, and every assistance will be given if either branch is not known.—Apply to John Day, Halesworth, Suffolk. [623

LOCOMOTIVE Tank Engines for Short Lines, Collieries, Contractors, Ironworks, Manufactories, &c., from a superior specification, equal to first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to sharp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, & Co., Locomotive, Marine, and Stationary Engine Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne. London Office: 118, Cannon Street, E.C. [624

TO MANUFACTURERS, Employers of Machine Labour, Corn and Manure Merchants, and others requiring extensive Warehouse Room.—To be LET, either as a whole or in part, very extensive and convenient PREMISES, suitable for any of the above purposes. The proprietor would be willing to grant a lease if required. The property is most centrally situate in the garrison town of Colchester, where labour for any kind of manufacture is easily obtained.—For particulars apply to Mr. Horace Darken, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 40, North-hill, Colchester.

EDUCATION.—TO GUARDIANS.—A Lady accustomed to Tuition, and possessing superior acquirements, is desirous of receiving TWO YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE (Sisters preferred). The Residence is extremely healthy, and situated in a picturesque village in Worcestershire, ten miles from Birmingham.—Further particulars by correspondence. — Address, R. H., *Illustrated Midland News*, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

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ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,
15, TYTHING STREET, WORCESTER.

All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601

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MR. JOHN ARTHUR, The Library, South Parade, Leamington, supplies the Illustrated Midland News, and will deliver it regularly to subscribers.

TRADE MARK

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [455

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